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THE Bombay Gazette.

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Date of Sailing 5-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
‡1st June	DELTA.....	8000	MOREA	11000
28th ,,	INDIA	8000	.....	...
6th July.	SALSETTE...	6000	MARMORA.....	10500
12th ,,	HIMALAYA.	7000	.....	...
19th ,,	SALSETTE..	6000	MEDINA.....	12500
26th ,,	EGYPT.....	8000	.....	...
2nd Augr.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA ..	10000
9th ,,	PERSIA. ...	8000	.....	...
16th ,,	SALSETTE..	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
30th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
6th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
13th ,,	INDIA	8000	MACEDONIA...	10500
20th ,,	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
27th ,,	SALSETTE.	6000	MALWA	11000
4th Octr.	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE.	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
18th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE.	6000	MOREA	11000
1st Novr.	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
8th ,,	SALSETTE.	6000	MARMORA	10000
15th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
22nd ,,	SALSETTE.	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
29th ,,	MANTUA....	11000	.....	...
6th Decr	ARCADIA	7000	MEDINA.....	12500
13th ,,	CALEDONA	8000	.....	...
20th ,,	SALSETTE..	6000	MONGOLIA....	10000
27th ,,	PERSIA.....	8000	.....	...

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Nippon	6350..	....	1st July.
Cleopatra ...	4039..	N. Chersich	1st Aug.
Gablonz....	8000..	G. Gilhuber	1st Sept.
Marienbad...	8000..	....	1st Oct.
Habsburg....	3979..	E. Seberich	16th Oct.
Gablonz....	8000..	G. Gilhuber	1st Nov.
Cleopatra ...	4039..	N. Chersich	16th Nov.
Marienbad...	8000..	....	1st Dec.
Habsburg ...	3979..	E. Seberich	16th Dec

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains	To sail about
Persia....	5895..	G. Bartole	28th June
Gisela....	4260..	....	28th July.

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Linga .....2185 Friday 20th June ‡ 6 a.m. direct.
Dwarka.....1695 Thurs. 26th June, 9 a.m. direct.

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(Weekly.)

S. S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 26th June, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

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†Pundua	3305	Thursday, 26th June.
*Palamcotta	3413	,, 10th July.
†Lindula	3358	,, 24th July.
*Pentakota	3418	,, 7th Aug.

†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
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19th June, 1913.

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(JOINT SERVICE.)

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MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
		1913.	1913.
Trafford Hall .. P	5321	..	21 June
City of Athens.....	5594	1st July	..
*City of Lahore .. P	6875	..	12 July
*City of London	9000	..	19 July
*City of Birmingham..	7475	..	6th Ag.
City of Sparta.....	5415	13th Ag.	..
*City of Calcutta	7630	..	16th Ag
*City of York	7810	..	30th Ag
Trafford Hall	5321	..	24th Sp
A Steamer	..	..	27th Sp
*City of Lahore	6875	..	15th Oc

P "Trafford Hall" & "City of Lahore" calling at Port Sudan (Homewards).

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Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles..	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool..	..	999	..	737

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PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £ 400,000
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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 5,00,000

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INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....	,,	18,200,000

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Lioyaang	Tientsin
London	Tokyo
Lyons	Harbin (North Manchuria
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,,do. subscribed	,,	45,000,000
		100,000,000 =say £4,745,000
,, subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels.		3,500,000 =say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls.	23,300,000 =say £2,455,000
		£7,655,000

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Manager

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

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PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000

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Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

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CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

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Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS, OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HOWRAH MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of HEALTH OFFICER, for the Municipality of Howrah, adjoining Calcutta, a large manufacturing town with a population of 179,006.

Applicants must hold a registerable qualification in medicine, etc., and in addition a British Diploma or Degree in Public Health or Sanitary Science, but applications of gentlemen with Indian Diplomas will also be considered. Applicants should have had some practical experience in a responsible position as Health Officer or Assistant Health Officer of a large town and must satisfy the Commissioners of their administrative ability.

The selected candidate will be expected to devote his whole time and attention to the duties of his office.

The Health Officer will receive pay according to his professional standing and experience and candidates are invited to state what salary they require.

The appointment will probably be for a term of years with a fixed annual increment, and such term will be liable to be extended from time to time at the discretion of the Commissioners for such term as the Commissioners may think fit. The Health Officer will however be liable to removal during his time of office for misconduct, neglect of or incapacity for his duties, but only with the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division.

The appointment will be subject to the usual rules relating to Provident Fund, Leave, etc., particulars of which will be supplied on application.

Candidates are invited to send in their names, ages, country of birth and selected testimonial with dates of receipt of their degree or diplomas and other usual particulars to the Secretary of the Howrah Municipality so as to reach that officer before August 1st, 1913.

D. C. PATTERSON,
Chairman.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,100, in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

WANTED AT ONCE.

A SMART European advertising CANVASSER, those who have had experience in Newspaper Canvassing only need apply. Good pay to a first class man who can prove himself worthy of recognition.

Apply to MANAGER,
The "Bombay Gazette."

WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

ASK FOR
SUTTON CARDEN'S
LONDON OLD TOM GIN,
"SOFT AS CREAM,"
Guaranteed absolutely Pure.

SOLE AGENTS:
CROFT MODY & CO.
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—
MESSRS. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
MESSRS. DANISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I. M. S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

3½ inch by 4½ inch...Rs. 1 per hundred
9½ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per " *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charger Rs. 3 per 1,000.

6 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand *

* If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

6-30, 8-30, 10 P.M.

"SIMPLY PERFECT"

is the universal verdict as to the second part of

QVO VADIS?

The first part was great, but now the interest is more intense and the incidents are more thrilling even than before—this week you see the

BURNING OF ROME

AND

THE HUNGRY LIONS.

Fill programme besides, including the

ROYAL GERMAN WEDDING.

AT THE

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Two Performances every evening at 7 p. m. and 10 p. m.

A Magnificent Programme with novel and interesting features.

CYMBELINE

A film of historical interest, dealing with the Roman invasion of Britain; splendidly produced and of great dramatic force.

SPECIALITY DANSEUSES.

Miss Sybil Garrard
Miss Rosie Johnson
Miss Jessie Gilley
The Rose Trio
Faulein Diamond
Mlle. Francois
4 Sisters Dubarry

THE
6 BUTTERFLIES
In Dainty Viennese Dances.

JACKOVLEW TRIO
acknowledged by Press and Public the most wonderful dancers seen on any stage in India.

Mme. JACKOVLEWA
The superb singer of Russian ballads and operatic selections.

Coming direct from
COVENT GARDEN OPERA,
London, and appearing from SATURDAY next.

Mlle. ROSHANARA
A star performer of Indian Dances.

Prices: Private Boxes from Rs. 3 to Rs. 12;
Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 2-0; Stalls, Re. 1;
Circle, Re. 1; Balcony, As 8; Gallery, As 4.

PLAN AT ROSE & CO.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS

Empress Pale
AND
Housewife's Friend
Fine Household Soaps
Can be obtained everywhere
GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT!

SEE THE BEAUTIFUL PICTURE-PLAY

"CURFEW MUST NOT RING TO-NIGHT."

A complete realization of Rose Hartwick
THORPE'S CHARMING VERSES.

The Programme also includes:—

1. HOW SHE WON HIM ..... (Comedy.)
2. LOVE OF CHRYSANTHEMUM ..... (Drama.)
3. BABY'S FIRST OUTING ..... (Comic.)
4. WILLY THE HUNTER ..... (Comic.)

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY,
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11.

PRIZE SHOWS—SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30 P. M.
CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 5

THE

Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 64ths
FROM
1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
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Tables of Par Conversion—Commission
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THIRD EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

1913

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm: the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. Price 13½d. and 2s. 9d.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

Debilitated and Nervous Sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. Lawes, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, W.C., or of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Agents for India: TREACHER & Co. LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA), LIMITED.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS
SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT
BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR

SHELL	SHELL
MEANS	MEANS
SATISFACTION	SPEED

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARCKS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding Stationery, etc.

G. MEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 2 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 13/16 inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
in which is incorporated
NORWICH AND LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE:..... NORWICH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR
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BRANCH MANAGERS.....BOMBAY
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

Policies granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases 10 per cent.

Bonus after five years and many other valuable benefits.

£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablement allowance of £6 or Rs. 90.

In case of permanent disablement the policy provides a handsome Pension.

AGENTS WANTED.

THE WORLD'S ALL.
OUR ATANKNIGRAH PILLS
ARE
THE WORLD'S ALL

as they give strength and vigour much desired. They are in use throughout the World, amongst rich and poor, males, and females, young and old. They require no obervance of diet, and in all seasons blessing the users with memory, energy, good appetite, etc, thus restoring them to full health.

Re. 1 for a tin with 32 Pills.

Available Everywhere.

Or from:—
VAIDYA SHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar, (India,)
KALBADEVI,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of the valuable LANDED PROPERTY at Khetwady Main Road, advertised for Sale THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, has been WITHDRAWN.

SALE TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 20th June, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.)

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 20th inst., at 2 30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the ground floor of Waterloo Mansions, Fort, near the Hotel Majestic and opposite New Museum and Wellington Fountain (where the kit has been removed for sale) valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, rich platedware, sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, mirror sideboard, dinner waggons, meatsafes, Genoa velvet upholstered drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, marble top tables, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, rich carved furniture, rich table ornaments, Majolica and China vases, rich oil paintings, large size camera with lens etc. complete, handsome table clock by Marcks and Co., striking every quater hours on Westminister chimes, Rose and Co.'s square piano, cottage piano by Rud Ibach John, Singer hand and foot sewing machines, jeweller's scale with cabinet stand, glass fish bowl, 40C days time piece, English palm stands, iron double and single bedsteads, mirror door almirahs, clothes and hanging presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, large ice box, Singapore cane furniture, glass bead chicks, copper utensils, etc.

The property of Thomas Taylor, Esq., Manager Curimbhoy Mills, proceeding Home.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of the Right, Title and Interest of the Insolvent in property at Utalsar in Thana.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq. Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Gasper Almeida, an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 22nd Inst. at 5 p. m. (S. T.). the right, title and interest of the Insolvent in the following landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of gaothan land with tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Utalsar in District Thana Jilla, Salsette, and admeasures 9 goonthas or thereabouts and bears Survey No. 21, and Faini No. 2, and assessed by the Municipality under No. 71 and is bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by public passage, west by the land of Moses Benjamin Kassooker, on the south by the house of Dhobi Mahadu and on the north by a lane and the house of Antone Dalmade.

For further particulars, and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 23rd June, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of white, grey and coloured piecegoods and the following:—

Furniture, such as chairs, cupboards, chest of drawers, hatstands, clothes baskets, sideboards, dressing, washing and writing tables, tiled tables and teapoys, phonographs and records, iron safes, etc., etc.

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Several Gents' bicycles, by different makers.

1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 light rubber-tyred shigram.
1 Steam Motor Char-a-banc by Turner of Woolverhampton, Engine of Turner's Miese system, 30 horse power, 12 seats, including driver, in working order.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of 129 cases of assorted and choice Fancy Japanese Goods, suitable for presentations.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 24th inst, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), by order of the Bank concerned in the shop next to the Paper Currency Bank, Esplanade Road, Fort, a consignment of 129 cases Japanese goods, just received from Kobe, Japan, ex. S. S. "Penang Maru," consisting of Awata vases, jardineer, koros, flowerpots, umbrellastands, buckets, real-Satsumaware, cut velvet cushion covers, brocade, cushion covers, cotton crape, kimonos, silk skirts, vests, shawls, satin table covers, satin piano covers, brocade borders, satin curtains, kaki monos embroidered pictures, works of art on silk and satin, gold embroidered screens, Kutani teasets, Awaji and Imari vases, jars, jardineers, plaques, tea cups and saucers, koros, brass tobacco boxes, teaboxes, candlesticks, trays antimony and brass bells, lampshades, bowls, tobacco boxes, brass gongs, vases, tea cups, coffeepots, teapots with alcohol lamps, assorted Japanese scent, old China porcelainware, specially selected Satsumaware, porcelain-figures and other miscellaneous and assortment of Japanese goods, good for presentations and too numerous to mention.

The above will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve.

The goods will be on view 3 days before the sale.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR UP-COUNTRY AND LOCAL FACTORY-OWNERS and MACHINERY MERCHANTS.

Under instsuctions from Messrs. Hajeebhai Laljee and Co., Secretaries and Treasurers of the Akbar Manufacturing and Press Co., Ld., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Akbar Press below Carnac Bridge on WEDNESDAY the 25th day of June, 1913 at 3 p.m. (S.T.), in order to make room for up-to-date machinery, the following machinery consisting of:—

1 Lancashire boiler by Hick Hargrave and Co.
1 Cornish boiler by Fullerton Hodgart Patent.
1 High pressure engine by Fullerton Hadgart Patent.
1 High pressure compound engine with pumps and pump bed by Ransome, Sims and Jeffries.
2 Presses by Fullerton Hodgart Patent.
1 High pressure Corlice valve gearing and rope gearing engine by John Musgrave and Co.
1 Vertical high pressure engine by Tangye and Co.
1 New Donkey, 2 Worthington type pumps.
1 Opener, 1 double beater opener, 1 Willow opener.
1 Wool-cleaning opener, 4 Wool-cleaning churkhees. (Burring machines).
2 Six pole, 3 phase induction motors of special type, made specially to suit and drive

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & Co.—contd.

Crighton's openers for 400 volts 50 cycles speed 945 revolutions, specially designed for 24 hours continued running.

1 New motor of 33 horse power, 230 volts by Messrs. Compton and Co.

All the above machines are in complete working order.

Besides the above shafting, pulleys, boilers, large quantity of scrap iron, etc.

Offers for the above machinery will be received by the Secretaries and Treasurers of the above Company.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of sale and the balance to be paid at the time of taking delivery, for which a fortnight's time will be allowed.

Detailed Catalogues are published and can be had at the office of the Undersigned Auctioneers.

The machinery is open for inspection.

AUCTION SALE OF 19 BALES GREY SHIRTINGS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 30th Inst., at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.,) at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. C. Macdonald & Co. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Cowasji Framji and Co.—

278
M— 8467-8485—19 bales each 50 yds.
—A—
—C 38" by 38 yds. grey shirtings,
12
7—— lbs.
14

A deposit of 25 p.c. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 19th June, 1913.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—The LEASEHOLD PROPERTY and BUILDINGS, OUTHOUSES, SHEDS, etc., lately used as an Ice Factory, situated at Calicut Street off Frere Road, near New Docks. Very suitable for Offices, Godown and Storeyard. For further particulars apply to

MANAGER,
Boyd's Ice Factory,
Calicut Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—As a going concern, a DAIRY FARM. Apply Box No. 935, care of this Paper.

WANTED.

WANTED, from August 1st, an UNFURNISHED ROOM, with Board. No boarding houses considered. Cuffe Parade on Apollo Bunder preferred. Terms must be moderate. Write with full particulars to Box No. 999, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, from 1st June, a SMALL ROOM, Furnished or Unfurnished, any where in the Fort. State lowest terms and particulars to Box No. 946, care of Bombay Gazette.

WANTED.—A half-tone process BLOCK MAKER. Only applications from those able to work the whole plant will be considered. Good salary and prospects to the right man. Apply with full particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED experienced newspaper REPORTER. Apply Box No. 900 "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—TWO ENGLISH GENTLEMEN to join two others in a Chummerie. For further particulars, apply to Box No. 916, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—A PRINTER'S ENGINEER. Must have had previous experience, or application will not be considered. Apply to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A SMART CONTRACTOR, for the sale of Newspapers. Applicants must be prepared to deposit Rs. 100 as security on appointment or applications will not be considered. Apply with full particulars to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bedroom with Verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bathrooms, Shower, and W.C. Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box N. 928, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 2/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY: BYCULLA, AND POONA

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Rubattino Line steamer Capri, 2717 tons, Captain E Portunato arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Hongkong, with a general cargo, 3 cabin and 6 deck passengers

The steamer Blake, 2,396 tons Captain J Hill rrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with 6850 tons of coal.

The teamer Sutherland, 2,277 tons, Captain A Longstaff, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

The steamer Stephentor, 2,584 tons Captain R A olbridge, will sail to-day for Calcutta with ballast.

The P and O Co's steamer China, 4,180 tons, Captain C H S Tocque, sailed yesterday for Shanghai vi- Colombo with China and Australian mails a general cargo and passengers.

The Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nurani, 2,870 tons, Captain F W Atkin sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Coast Ports with a general cargo

The I S N Co's steamer Kasara, 504 tons W C Morrison, will sail to-day for etc, via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Bankura, 1904 tons, Captain T R Whytehead sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, 17th June 1913, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Lawrence Finnis .....R I M
R I M S uffolkin Comd Henley .....R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton ..R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr Headlam ...R I M
R I M S Investigator ..Capt Hickman...R I M
R I M S Dalhousie Comd Robinson.....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—JUNE 18

Aviemoor .....2382 Koepod ..Bankura ...1905 Whytehead ..M M and Co
Bahrein .....Grant .....Arab ...Strs Lo
Benmore ..... 1952 Jones..... .....T M & Co
Blake 2396 Hill .....W A & G & Co
Carthusian ...2576 Davies..... ...T M & Co
City of Agra.... 3096 Buck...K Nizon and Co
City of London.. 5693 Whish .....K N and Co
Clan Shaw...2504 Hunter...W and A G and Co
Elmmoor.....2290 Williams n..... W and A G and Co
Farsta .....717 Feathers .....S W and Co
Hild..... .....7.9 Salveson ..F F Campbell and Co
Hindoo ..... 3156 Groves J Finlay and Co
Islami ..... 1604 Hughes..... T M & Co
Kt Templar...4602 Kendall...K Nizon and Co
Lowther Range ..... T M and Co
Marmaris ...Comdr Muhlig...Turkish G Boat
Malvern Range...23 8 Fox Worthy T M and Co
Talybee ..... 2041 Kass ... A M Jeewanjee
Nimian ..... 4068 Williams .....W & A G & Co
Norfolk..... ...Buchley .....T M & Co
Obra ..... 362 Fenwick ..... M M and Co
Pundua ..2126 Handcock .....M M & Co
Romera.....31 9 Burns...W and A G and Co
Rysbergen..... 230 Burger ...A Yoll & Co
Delta...4720 Martin ..Aden...21-6 ..P & O C
Schwanenfels...2448 Kerevich W & A G & Co
Suradar.....3987 Crebbin .....T M & Co
Sappola ... 3349 Scott..... M M and Co
Silesia... 3318 Nicolich ..... A L S N Co
Portlo... 1819 Roberts..... G & A G & Co
Vellore ....168 Middleton ...W and A G and Co
Yeddo ..... 2958 Gardiner ... S N and Co
Capri ..... 2717 Fortunato..... R I M
Khosron ..... 2410 Hannah .....T M and Co

VESSELS IN DOCK. JUNE 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Chakrata...	3467	Smith ..	Antwerp	...20-6	M M and Co
B Trecarrell ...	2479	Lower...	Port Said	..20-6	Ralli Brothers
D & E Risaldar...	3091	Jones...	Calcutta	..21-6	T M and Co
F Clan Leslie ...	3499	Henderson...	Tuticorin	23-6	J F and Co
G Kanzler.....	1865	Schopp	Durban	...21-6	A S Co
H Bahmani ...	1872	...Mc Intyre	...Jeddah	... 19-6	T M & Co
K Koronna ..	2267	Purkis...	Dunkirk	...1-6 ...	W & A G and Co
M Radcliffe ..	3675	Mathews ..	Hull	.....1-7 ...	T M & Co
N Ilwen	2615	Jenkins.....			J F and Co
P Clan Macfarlane...	3107	Swanston...			J F & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Umona .....2388 Divers... L'pool ...21-6 W & A G Co
3 Muttra...2985 Corey...Calcutta M M & Co
4 Cairnross ..2516 Hyslop ....T M & Co
5 Markomannia ...2840 Papps...Hamburg ... 20-6...W & A G & Co
6 Rotenfels ...3590 Gosee Hamburg ..28-6 W & A G & Co
7 Wachtfels...3627 Helpers Karachi...22-6 W & A G & Co
8 Royal Prince.....3515 Coull.....20-6 ..... K N & Co
10 & 11 Nordmark ..... 3173 Leisinz ..... Karachi...18-6...W and A G and Co
12 & 13 India ...Talbot ...London.....28-6 P & O Co
14 Linga .....951 Butler .....Karachi 20-6 M M & Co
15 Urlana ...3383 Pratt .. Calcutta ...21-6 ... M M and Co
16 Zamoni.....2472 Driver...20-6...T M & Co H W V D
Kasara ..... 505 Morrison .... Buscreh ...19-6 M M & Co M W D D
Ujina .....3426 Hill ..... M M and Co

OFF SIDE K.

Lhasa .....950 Penny..... .... M M and Co

ARRIVALS

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination
18	Blake	Hill	Calcutta, June 5

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
18	Sutherland ..	Longstaff...	Calcutta
	China	Tocque.....	Shanghai
	Nurani	Atkin	Calcutta
	Bankura	Whytehead	Buscreh &c

The following vessels obtained portclearances to-day :—
For Kasara, Morrison for Buscreh etc.
" Stephanotes, Goodridge for Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Hindoo for Hull etc.
" Muttra, for Calcutta etc.
" Pordoe, for Manchester.
" Islami, for Jeddah.
" Carthusian, for Liverpool etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer "Colaba," left Gibraltar on the afternoon of the 17th instant.

The German East Africa Line Co's. steamer "President," arrived at Mombasa from Bombay on the 17th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—JUNE 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of London s—4 cases cotton and wool meltons, M Thackersey and Co ; 5,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of London s—1,000 cwts castorseed E D Sassoon and Co ; 5,000 cwts wheat L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR LONDON.

India s—1 case leather tanned, B R and Bergmann ; 1 case hides tanned, 13 cases skins'goat, Allen Bros and Co ; 100 cwts coir yarn, R and Mackay ; 2,000 cwts bone meal, C Mody and Co ; 2,007 cwts myrabollams, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

India s—350 tons manganese ore, Kiddle Reeve and Co.
Umona s—300 tons manganese ore, J Finlay and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Yedo s—50 cwts Persian gum, B Nazer and Co.

FOR HULL.

Cairuross s—4,047 cwts cotton seed, T Heerji ; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, A Hanchinal and Co ; 3,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Cairuross s—1,970 cwts barley, B S Lloyd and Co ; 1 cwts myrabolams, P A Kulkarni.
Chakrata s—228 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 1,000 cwts castorseed, J M Bilimoria and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Wachfels s—220 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 4,002 cwts gingellyseed, C Boggiano and Co ; 275 bales cotton, Bombay Co ; 2,897 cwts rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Korana s—400 cwts buffallo horns, E Mahomed ; 2,255 cwts rapeseed, B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wachfels s—114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Nordmark s—500 cwt myrabollams, J M Billimoria and Co; 400 cwts gum Arabic, M Jaferbhoy, 330 bales cotton Volkart Bros.
Markomannia s—3,999 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co; 200 bales cotton, Salomon Bros; 200 bales cotton picking, W Wolf and Sons.
Rotenfels s—3,500 cwts rapeseed, 2,000 cwts linseed, 2,000 mowraseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 110 bales cotton Volkart Bros.
Royal Prince s—300 bales cotton fly, H E Bode and Sons; 100 bales cotton fly, E Peraj and Co; 220 bales cotton, N F and C Corporation; 100 cwts kajoo kernels, R Damji and Co;

FOR BREMEN.

Rotenfels s—114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros

FOR GENOA.

Royal Prince s—25 bales gawri cotton, Bakilal and Co.

FOR COPENHAGEN.

Hindoo s—2 packages woolen carpets, 1 packages Brassware, Thos Cook and Son.

FOR GOTHENBERG.

Hindoo s—55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 6,000 cwts cotton seed, Volkart Bros; 10,000 cwts castor seed, Sanday and Co; 18,740 cwts cottou seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Benacre s—900 bales cotton twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MOJJI.

Capri s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Zanoni s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Capri s—1,600 bales cotton. Ralli Bros; 400 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co ; 100 bales cotton, D D Curumey and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Capri s—100 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 300 bales cottton, Ralli Bros.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 18.

Steamer Hindoo from Christiana Agents, J Finlay and Co—151 crates bottles, 375 barrels alum (alum) 84 bundles buckets, 6 sheets lead, 2 casks colours, 98 casks 1,285 kegs paint, 128 casks liquid paint, 55 drums, turpentine, 39 bales paper, 1,715 kegs nails, 1,000 drums linseed oil, 26 cases confectionery.
Steamer Khosron from Jeddah Agents T Morrison and Co—19 bags, 31 bundle a monds, 6 bundle copper pieces, 3 bundle brass pieces, 11 bundle, 1 box 25 cases specie.
Steamer Black from Calcutta Agents W and A Graham and—Co 5,880 tons coal.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.			Depth on Sill.	
	June		h.	m.	ft.	in.
Thurs ...	19	m	0	11 a	28	10
			11	49 a	25	8
Fri	20	m	0	49 a	28	9
Sat	21	m	0	30	25	6
			1	25 a	28	5
Sun	22	m	1	9	25	3
			1	59 a	27	11

LOW WATER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.			Depth on Sill.	
	June		h.	m.	ft.	in.
Thurs ...	19	m	5	2	15	4
			6	12 a	19	6
Fri ...	20	m	5	42	15	7
			6	53 a	19	4
Sat	21	m	6	20	16	1
			7	32 a	19	3
Sun	22	m	6	56	16	8
			8	11 a	19	4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

June	Sunrise.	Sunset.
18 (Wednesday)	do 6h 1m.	do 7h. 17m
19 (Thursday)	do 6h. 1m	do 7h. 17m
20 (Friday)	do 6h. 2m.	do 7h. 18m
21 (Saturday)	do 6h. 2m.	do 7h. 18m
22 (Sunday)	do 6h. 2m.	do 7h. 18m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, June 19th, 11h. 23·7m. p.m. Last Quarter, 26th 11h. 10·8m. p.m.: New Moon, July 4th 10h. 36·2m. a. m. First Quarter, 11th, 3h. 7·3m. a. m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HERRICK.—At Kasauli Nursing Home on the 12th June, the wife of R. de S.B, Herrick, I.M.S., (47th Sikhs,) of a son.
TOWNSEND.—At Rockliffe, Mussoorie, on the 14th June, the wife of Captain R. S. Townsend, I. M. S., of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Dancing Festival, Royal Opera House, 7 and 10 p.m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim :—Were man to see how short is the span of life, he would hate its works and vanities.

THE ENGLISH MAIL

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O Company's s. s. "Salsette" with the outward mails of the 6th instant left Aden at 7 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Delta" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday the 21st instant at 2-30 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy M. Chinoy presiding. Business of a formal nature was transacted and the Committee adjourned.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut. Colonel R. C.H. Barnard, V.D., and Officer, the String Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dewsall, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m. this evening.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION—The ordinary Meeting of the members of the Union, will be held at the Union Rooms on Saturday at 7-30 p. m. (S. T.) followed by a Dinner at 8-45 p. m. (S. T.) Dr. B. P. Sabawallah, F. R C. S. will read notes of a Case of Inguinal Hernia. Dr. M.P. Kerrawalla, M.D., F.R.C.S., will read a paper on "Hyperemesis Gravidarum." Dr. N. J. Vajifdar will demonstrate the method of estimating the ammonia co-efficient.

KILLED BY A BEAM.

A labourer, Raghu Pandu was engaged on Tuesday evening with another labourer in putting a beam in a wagon at the B. B. & C. I. Railway goods'-yard at Carnac Bunder. The beam slipped and fell on Raghu, and killed him on the spot.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday morning on the body, and a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

MEDICAL STUDENT MISSING.

A civil medical student, named A. D'Silva is reported to have been missing since Monday last. He had been ill for some days, and had been lying in the Sir J. J. Hospital. It appears that he was unsuccessful in a recent examination. On Monday he was seen standing near a well in the compound of the Sir J. J. Hospital. The well was dragged, but only a handkerchief bearing the initials of D'Silva was found.

STRANGE ACCIDENT TO HORSE AT POONA.

A curious accident says a Poona paper, has happened to a valuable waler belonging to Captain Lucas. The syce in the dark mistook the motor house for the stable, and backed the horse into it. Unfortunately the motor-pit was open, and down went the horse The pit was eight feet deep and very narrow and it was a long time before they were able to get the animal up with the aid of slings and a pully wheel. Though cut about a good deal it has received no permanent injury.

BRASSO
The Finest Polish
FOR
all metal works is
BRASSO
Stocked in all Bazars.

THE WEATHER.

INCREASED RAIN FOR CENTRAL AREAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, June 18.

The Arabian Sea current has strengthened on the West Coast and has given some useful light to moderate rain in north Rajputana and the Punjab. The Bay current has given less rain owing to the appearance of a disturbance at the head of the Bay.

The Rainfall has been nearly general on the West Coast, a fairly general in Burma, Central India and in the West and local in Assam, Bengal and the Punjab. A few falls have also occurred in the west of the United Provinces, north Rajputana and the south-east of Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Slipper Island, two inches; Victoria Point, three; Moulmein, one; Lashio and Jalpaiguri one and a half, Darjeeling, two; Sirsa one and half Marmagoa one; Karwar and Mangalore, one and a half.

Forecast:—Increase in rainfall in the central parts of the country and at the head of the Bay.

RAINFALL STATISTICS.

IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.	St G's. Hospl
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered	11·03	11·24	10·34
Wednesday, 18th June	0·02	0·02	0·02
Total.....	11·35	11·26	10·36
Same date last year	1·12	1·49	2·75

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

Rain all up to 8 a. m. June 18.

Station.	Last 24 hour.	Total Corrdg. to date.	Corrdg Total
		1911	1912
	In. cts.	In. cts	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill.	0·28	7·18	9·75	2·15

BOOT FACTORY AT SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 18th June	Total up-to-date.
In cts.	In. cts.
Nil	9 19

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire 17th	91·8	83·0	...	...
Jask ...	...	...	...	...
Muskat 17th	104·3	79·0	...	...
Multan ...	103·3	90·6	...	0·57
Rawalpindi ...	98·9	69·1	0·22	3·76
Lahore ...	102·9	77·2	...	1·1
Sirsa ...	98·3	68·0	1·63	2·12
Ambala ...	97·5	71·9	...	4·00
Delhi ...	97·5	72·5	0·02	3·62
Agra ...	98·5	76·0	...	0·52
Mainpuri ...	100·3	78·6	...	0·18
Jhansi ...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore ...	100·7	80·4	0·03	0·44
Allahabad ...	99·6	79·5	...	2·42
Jacobabad ...	113·1	82·6	...	...
Karachi ...	91·0	83·3	...	...
Ajmer ...	88·6	75·2	...	2·03
Jaipur ...	92·7	74·1	...	3·26
Kotah ...	100·1	83·1	...	0·58
Bhuj ...	94·0	80·0	...	2·47
Dwarka ...	89·3	82·7	...	1·95
Verawal ...	86·1	81·3	...	6·34
Rajkot ...	93·6	74·8	...	4·6
Bhavnagar Para.	99·5	79·8	...	4·75
Surat ...	91·4	80·6	...	10·3
Ahmedabad ...	97·6	79·7	...	4·24
Deesa ...	89·3	79·4	...	0·77
Neemuch ...	87·9	71·0	0·37	1·52
Indore ...	89·1	70·1	0·07	0·52
Jubbulpore ...	93·3	76·3	...	6·47
Saugor ...	91·8	72·6	...	4·8
Hoshangabad ...	93·1	75·4	0·06	1·94
Khandwa ...	88·7	70·1	0·60	4·45
Akola ...	95·2	76·0	...	1·58
Amraoti ...	97·3	75·8	...	3·69
Nagpur ...	100·6	78·8	...	0·97
Chanda ...	99·5	80·0	...	2·32
Raipur ...	99·7	81·6	...	1·83
BOMBAY ...	89·2	81·2	...	6·89
Ratnagiri ...	87·3	77·4	0·22	1·02
Mormugao ...	83·0	75·7	1·13	21·39
Karwar ...	84·7	73·5	1·36	22 16
Malegaon ...	94·4	74·1	...	2·61
Ahmednagar ...	91·0	68·5	0·08	5·80
Poona ...	85·0	72·3	...	6·61
Sholapur ...	93·8	71·1	...	2·07
Bijapur ...	92·2	70·8	...	1·66
Belgaum ...	89·0	69·2	0·04	2·07
Aurangabad ...	...	...	...	...
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	101·4	79·7	...	1·40
Hyderabad ...	96·8	78·2	...	2·31
Mangalore ...	87·8	73·3	1·26	24·29
Calicut ...	85·3	76·1	0·5	22·59
Cochin ...	87·7	74·2	0·81	18·41
Colombo ...	88·0	79·5	...	4·90
Masulipatam ...	106·8	84·2	...	0·88
Ballary ...	97·0	77·3	...	0·84
Cuddapah ...	102·0	82·5	0·07	0·24
Madras ...	102·5	83·0	...	0·08
Bangalore ...	87·5	65·8	0·02	2·31
Coimbatore ...	91·4	70·8	...	0·31
Trichinopoly ...	101·1	79·3	...	0·32
Negapatam ...	103·2	81·7	...	0·59

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 18th June, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.— Local rain has fallen ; Rawalpindi has had 0·22" and Sirsa 1·63." Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is in defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in defect in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Bikaner reports 0·30" of rain. Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Local rain has fallen in west Central India; Neemuch has had 0·37". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is below normal in west Central India.

The Central Provinces.—Khandwa reports 0·60" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is in defect in the southern half of the division and at Jabbulpore, and either equal to or above the average elsewhere. Both day and night temperatures are in defect at Khandwa and Saugor. Day temperature is in excess in the south-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen ; Ratnagiri has had 0·22", Mormugao 1·13" and Karwar 1·36". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad —Skies are lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is in excess at Nizamabad and Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the west Coast of the Peninsula and local in the Punjab and west Rajputana. There has thus been an increase in the area of rainfall in the Punjab but a decrease in Rajputana. Rainfall has appeared in the central parts of the country, precipitation having been local in west Central India and the adjacent parts of the Central Provinces.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west Coast of the Peninsula and some showers in west Central India and the adjacent parts of the Central Provinces. Isolated showers are possible in the Punjab, Rajputana and the southern half of the Deccan.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time), on the 18th June, 1913, was 29·914 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m (Standard Time), the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

HARDINGE BIRTHDAY.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR CELEBRATION IN BOMBAY.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Lord Hardinge Birthday Celebration Committee was held yesterday evening at the Municipal Hall with Sir Pherozeshah Mehta in the chair.

Mr. D vadhar, the Secretary to the Committee made a statement of the receipts up-to-date and the arrangements made for the celebration. The receipts have come up to Rs. 15,670, including the Rs. 5,000 contributed by the Municipality. The number of schools from which applications have been received till now is over 420 and some more applications will be received in the course of the next two days. The total number of children have been estimated to be about 56,700, of whom 31,000 are Hindus and about 25,000 non-Hindus.

The portraits of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Hardinge which are to be distributed as a souvenir on the occasion have received so much public approval that over eighty thousand copies have been sent to all parts of India, outside Bombay, in response to application received for them, and Lady Hardinge has ordered ten thousand copies. More are being received and the Secretary has had to refuse applications for about 80,000 copies. It is estimated that sixty thousand copies will be required for distribution in Bombay alone.

Arrangements have been made for the distribution of sweets.

The secretary has received reports from several schools which show that the work of the celebration has already been taken up enthusiastically and that decorations and teaching of songs have already been taken up.

About seventy-five gentlemen and twenty ladies have volunteered to supervise the working on the day.

The President next read the following letter from Lt.-Col. Robertson, I. M. S., Surgeon to H. E. the Viceroy, on behalf of H. E. Lady Hardinge and addressed to the Secretary of the Committee:—

Dear Sir, I am desired by H. E. Lady Hardinge to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 7th instant and to express to you the great pleasure its receipt was to Her Excellency. She wishes me to convey to you her deep sense of gratitude for all that the committee have done. It is Her Excellency's earnest wish that the children may spend a happy day. Her Excellency is anxious that you should thank each and all of the members in her name.

It was next resolved to send Rs. 100 to each of the four Commissioners of the Presidency out of the Rs. 500 subscribed by H. E. Lord Willingdon as desired in His Excellency's letter to help them in the celebration of the day in their divisions.

ARRIVALS.

PER S. S. "SALSETTE" June, 20.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette" with the outward mails of the 6th instant left Aden at 7 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. to-morrow, brings the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Baker, Mr P N H	Newton, Mr H J
Barlow, Col W G R	Paterson, Mr G
Cunningham, Mr C F	Troise, Mr W J
Maherjee, Mr P	Troise, Mr E E
Morris Rev J R	Williams, Mr W E

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Barnet, Mr J A	Marshall, Mr R
Brickmann, Capt F J Mrs	Morris, Mr F Newton, Mr P W Mrs
Bonnaud, Mr A	Ross, Mr E B
Bushell, Mr W H	Read, Mr C E
Goodridge, Mr F A	Rollo, Mr J C
Coleridge, Mr T A	Shankar, Mr B
Evers, Mr T G	Shath, Mr C
Going, Mr M K	Steele, Mr C H B
Horter, Capt J H	Stewart, Mr P
Martin, Capt E C de R	Thompson, Col J S
McGill, Mr J P	Uberoi, Mr B S

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Banerjee, Mr R N	Nixon, Lady E
Eustace, Mr S G L	Paris, Mr F
Hall, Mr D K	Roy, Mr B L

PER S S. "CIRCASSIA," JUNE 22.

The Anchor Line steamer s. s. "Circassia," is due to arrive here on the morning of the 22nd instant with the following passengers.

Baddeley, Mrs L	Sweetman, Maj M J
Cox, Rev S J	Waller, Mr C H
Geddon, Mr C N	

It is rumoured in the Calcutta Press, that the new Director of Public Instruction has proposed to do away with the Matriculation Examination under the jurisdiction of the University, the School Final Examination being substituted as in England, under the control of the Educational Department.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 19.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar

Summary Suit for Disposal in Chambers.

995-12—Daphtary, B Atmaram and another vs M P Nagwekar and another.
330-13—Amin, Tejmal Bhagchand and Co, vs Bai Navajbai wd and another.

For Decree Absolute.

1341-12—Dastur, B Jekisondas and others vs Anandrao Ramchandra.

Long Causes.

605-22461-12—Crawford B and Co. The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay vs Sir Adamji Peerbhoy Kt Edgelow G W and Co.
O.S. 245-13—Manchersha, J S Mody and another vs P D Mody and others. Ardeshir, Mulla.
1005-12—D J Mantri Damodur Khannoo Thakur and another vs. the Bombay Dyeing and Mfg. Co. Ld. Craigie and Co. Wacha and Co.
779-09—Dikshit—N G Pramanic Price Wills Reeves a firm Little.
550-11—Matubai J and A Chamanlal Karamchand vs Popet Amarchand Shamrao M and H. Manchersha and N.
766-12—Wacha and Co R D Sethna vs Motibai Alias Gokibai Madhowji and Co.
1245-12—Mulji K and T Nana Yessooi Padval vs Sitabai widow and another Dastur and Co.
1308-12—Mulla and M Pirat Hassan vs Gulam Mahomed Sha Mahomed Ardeshir H D and Co.
1319-12—Edgelow G W and Co. Jeewabai Vadilal and others vs The New Piece Goods Bazar Co Ltd ; Payne and Co.
43-13—Edgelow G W and Co Jeewabai Vadilal and others vs The New Piece Goods Bazar Co Ltd ; Payne and Co.
309-03—Malvi H M and R, Jitmal Karayal vs Ebji Umersey Ardeshire H D and Co.
310-03—Malvi H M and R Jitmal Kanayal vs Shamji Ludha and Co Ardeshire H D and Co.
311-03—Malvi H M and R Mamraj Rambhagat vs Ebji Umersey, Ardeshire H D and Co.
1276-12—Chitnis M and K Manaji Cooverji Shirki vs Merwanji Jehangir, Vakil, Subnis and G.
1201-12—Subnis and G Merwanji Jehangir Vakil vs Manaji Coverji Shirki, Chitnis M and K.
594-42—Subnis and G Sitabai widow vs Govindrao Madowrao Dukle, Dapathy F and D.
666-11—Jamshedji R and D. Sada Pang and Co ; vs Shivnarayan Parbulal Edgelow G W and Co.
623-12—Pestonji, Joosub Oosman vs Haji Jakeria H Oosman Captain.
O.S. 301-13—Patell, Rogue Estevao Pereira vs Rojario Mathias de Silva and others, Patell, Bhimji.
O.S. 303-13—Patell, Rogue Estevao Pereira Rojario Mathias de Silva and others, Patell, Bhimji.
O.S. 312-13—Motichand, Nemchand Nathubhai vs Dayabhai Mancharam and others, Ard-shir.
In Re Suit Nos 357-92 and 1002-11—Matubhai—S M Noormahomed and others vs C G Hussen, Hiralal and Co. for a Pauper.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice MACLEOD.

For Dismissal.

730-10—Smetham, J N Bhiladwala vs The B B and C I Ry Co. Crawford.

Long Causes.

1278-12—Payne and Co Abdul Karim Haji Jaffer vs Mahomed Jaffer Ramjanalli and others Little and Co.
834-12—Payne, Bhowanidas Veeramul and Co vs Hakimji Tajbhai and another, Jehangir and S.

Reference.

4-12—Nicholson In Re Government Fatmabibi widow and others Nanu Long Causes.
822-11—Bhaishanker K and G. Lakmidas Khimji Spg and Wg Co, Ltd vs Ghordhandas Khatao and others. Edgelow Craigie
25-13—Madhowji G Karsondas vs Valivahu widow, Unwalla and P.
738-12—Payne and Co. Khan Bahadur K. Dayam vs Kapurchand Mohanji; Little and Co.
166-13—Dalal Kuberdas Narsidas Mojilal B pulal Surajmal.
826-12—Payne Mia M H J M Chhotain and another the Shergarli Coal Co. Ld.
105-13—Payne Bai Goolbai B D Harver B D Harver Ardeshir.
163-13—Dalal Kuberdas Narsidas Nemidas V Rajpal and others Dastur.
70-13—Payne Soniram Jitmal Mookhibai widow Patell.
439-12—Tyabji J Kedarnath K Pannlal and Bhaishanker.
1156-12—Dubash N J Joshi C A Purhoit and our Amin Motichand.
1166-12—Mulji A Joitaram and another S Mavanlal Madhawji.
1226-12—Captain M Gulabchand J Balkison and on. Payne.
1228-12—Kanga Keshowji Deokaran L Kuverji and others Mehta.
1111-12—Payne K B

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, June 17. BOMBAY, June 18, 13

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	73 3-16		3-16
3 do. Rentes.	84 Ex		
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan... ...	87 1-4		un chgd
do. do. Gov. Securities.. ...	63 13-16		un chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	27 1-4		1-13
do. 2 months' bence ...	27 9-16		1-16
Bar Silver in New York	59 1-8		1-8
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·22 1-2	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin.	20·42 1-2		01
do. do. New York	4·86 7-8	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4 1-2	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight...	4 1-4	1-8	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	4 9-16	1-16	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 5-8		un chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5		un chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans.. ...	3 1-8		1-8
do, 7 day Market Loans · ...	3 1-16		un chgd

Bar Gold ...77·9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1s. 3 1-32d. unchanged.
Closing tone of silver—Dull.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Firm. Moderate business.
Futures	Barely. Steady.
Manchester	Busines moderate at hardening prices.
Total Sales ...	8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	1,000 "
Imports ...	14,000 "
Mid-Americans ...	6·80+05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8·80 unchgd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·51	6·50	6·41
—01	unchgd	+01
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·29	6·23	6·19
unchgd	+01	+01
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar. Mar.-Apr.
6·18	6·18	6·19 6·20
+01	+01	+01 +01

New York 11 a.m., July 12·11, Oct. 11·57.
New York Mutilated.
New Orleans 10 a.m. July 12·31, Oct. 11·60.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	8,000
" Receipts at " last year...	4 10)
" Exports to Great Britain ..	2,000
" Exports to Continent ...	.....
Spot Cotton	...12·40+05

Futures—Month of July 12·15—02
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·67+07 ? (11·57)

Declined owing to unfavorable cables and advanced later on bull support and short covering.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ...	12 9-16+1-16
Futures month of July ...	12·40—06
Futures month of Oct. ...	11·67—04
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Steady.

Liverpool, June 17.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings—Quiet and easier.
Tone Cloths Firm with hardening tendency

Weft American "54" ...	11 7-8
Weft Egyptian "80" ...	18 5-8
Tone—Yarn—Market ...	Steady.
Weft Egyptian "32" ...	12 1-2
Twist "32" W T C...	10 5-16
Twist "32" B ...	10 7-8
Cloth Gunni's 20 36inch ...	.....
Twist "36" W T C ...	10 9-16
Twist "36" B ...	11 1-8
Twist "42" ...	12 1-2
Twist American "60" ...	16 3-4
Twist Egyptian "60" ...	17 3-8
Twist Egyptian "80" ...	21 3-4

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...	Nominal.
Do. Months— ...	.....
Do. Name of Ports —...	.....
Wheat White Karachi ...	37 3-4unchgd
Do. Months ...	June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Buyers	
Wheat Red Karachi	37 3-8 unchgd.
Do. Month— ...	June-July.
	London—Value.

Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe ...	Unchanged.
Barletto Russo ...	Do.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... Unchanged.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship. ...	50 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ...	June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers	
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ...	51 3-4unchgd.
Do. Months— ...	June-July.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.	
Brown Cawnpore ...	47 unchgd.
Do. Months— ...	June-July.
Do. Name of Ports.—Hamburg—Sellers.	
Tone—Quiet but steady.	

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship ...	46 1-8+1-8
Do. Months— ...	June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	
Tone—Quiet but steady.	
Linseed Calcutta ...	Not received.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata...	42—1-4
Do. Months— ...	June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Cottonseed Market £6-11-6 unchgd.	
June-July—Hull—Nearest—Value—Quiet but steady.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

Fair Rio Coffee ...	9 13 16+1-8

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ...	3 8 1-2 unchgd, June-July—Sellers—Quiet.

METALS—

Copper Braziers ...	£ 79 3-4—1-4
Yellow Metal ...	d. 6 15-16unchgd
Standard Copper G M B ...	£65—7-8

FREIGHTS—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay—13s.—Value.

ARRIVALS :—

"Branksome Hall,".

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C&F India (Double bags)..18 4 1-2 unchgd.
Do. Months of Shipment. July-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady. Fair demand.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... } Neglected.
Months of Shipments ... }
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ...9 6 3-4—1-2d.
Months of Shipments ...Aug.—Sellers.
9 8 3-4+1d.—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Moderate business at easier rates.
E A & similar Crystals C & F India 13 10 1-2+1 1-2d.
Months of Shipments ...July-Sept.—Sellers.
Tone—Higher prices asked but not much doing.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... } No quotation.
Month of Shipments ... }

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16 by 18 C and F Calcutta—
Do. 10 10 1-2—July-Dec.—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—
Do. 11—July-Dec.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta—
Do. 11 11 1-4—July-Dec.—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay & Karachi—
Do. 12 0 3-4—July-Dec.—Value.
Tone—Firm but still no business.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [June 18TH 1913

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
19 Boxes Bullion	13,37,600	London	Chartered Bank
9 Bundle Sovns	15,000	Busreh	Comptoir de Paris
Rupees...	16,000	do	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 16th June 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	70	82,419
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	59	71,712

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since 5th June 1913	5 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 12th June	5 "
Bank of Mad. " " 17th June	6 "

EXCHANGE—

The market opened quiet and unchanged at 1s. 3 29-32d. T. T., 1s. 3 15-16d. on Demand and 1s. 4 3-16d. for 3 months' sight Credits. Little business has been done. The Banks will be closed to-morrow (Thursday) for a Public Holiday.

We quote.—

T. T. on London	...1s. 3 29-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 3 15-16d.
Credit 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-4d.
	... Aug
Do, do France	...100
Do, do Marks	...138 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...145 1-2
Shanghai "	...198 3-4
Japan "	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened at 96 1-8 for Cash and 96 1-16 for the June settlement, and has advanced 1-16 during the day, closing as under. A moderate business is reported.

We quote.—

Cash	...Rs. 96 3 0
Settlement	... " 96 2 0
2nd "	... " 95 0 0

BULLION.—

The London market yesterday for bar silver was dull and prices both for ready and forward were 1-16 lower at 27 1-4 and 29 9-16 respectively. New York was 1-8 down at 59-1-8. The local market opened at 69 7-16 ex duty for the first settlement and has remained steady during the day with little doing.

We quote.—

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	24 0 9
Australian Gold	... "	24 0 0
Sovereigns Gold	... "	16 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready	... "	69 7 0
1st Settlement	... "	69 7 0
2nd Settlement	... "	69 9 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready	... "	78 13 0
1st Settlement March	... "	78 13 0
2nd Settlement	... "	78 15 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—

The following are the latest telegrams received here :—

GRUNING AND Co.:—"There is more general desire to buy than for some time past. The belief that prices are too low is gaining ground."

WELD AND Co.:—"Liverpool market opened poor on liquidation of near positions. Market closed barely steady on continued long liquidation. Liverpool Egyptian market depressed exceptionally by heavy long liquidation. New York market closed steady; some short selling by Wall Street."

"Bears covering in consequence of improved spot demand and of more settled financial situation. Crop prospects will rule prices. Unless prospects are worse we recommend longs taking profits."

The home markets fluctuated yesterday and closed irregular, but with little change. The local market opened quiet but steady with rates slightly easier for some descriptions. Business in contracts continues slack. Ready cotton is steady with a moderate enquiry chiefly mills. The absence of rain keeps the market for new crop steady. Exporters are reported to have sold fine Khamgaon Akola January at Rs. 283.

QUOTATIONS.—

NEW CROP.

Good M. G Broach ...	Rs. 237-8	Mar.
F. G. H. C. Bengals ...	" 247	Jan.

OLD CROP.

	Rs.	
Fine M. G. Broach ...	30)	June
do. Khamgaon Akola..	261-2	do
do. Bengal ...	216-7	do
Good Sawginned Dharwar ...	27-4	do
Good M G Coompta ...	284	do
G od M. G. Westerns ...	280	do
Good H. G. Westerns ...	274	do
Good M. G. Miraj ...	290	do

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone ...	Dull.
Estimated Sales ...	8,000
Total Imports ...	8,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·33	6·33	6·41
+02	+03	+02
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·31	6·25	6·22
+02	+02	+02
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·21	6·21	6·22
+02	+01	+02

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is quiet but steady.

Ready	... Rs. 7	8 0 B.T.
September	... " 8	6 3 R.T.
May 1914	... " 8	13 3 R.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market is steady. We quote:—

Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 7	13 0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	" 8	14 0 B.T.
Yellow Guzerat	" 8	8 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Firm.

Black Kutai ...	" 51	0 0
Yellow Higanghat	" 65	0 0
Yellow Secunderabad	" 62	8 0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Ready	... Rs. 11	8 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 35	0 0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 26	0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Bold	... Rs. 51	0 0

MOWRASEED—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

June—September	... Rs. 8	4 0 R.T.

WHEAT :—

Tone—Quiet but steady.

White Pessi 85 p.c. ready	Rs. 5	6 0 R.T.
White Delhi Sept.	" 5	9 6 R.T.
White Delhi May 1914	" 5	10 9 R.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,705
Bank of India	...	68
Eastern Bank	...	87
Indian Specie	...	67

MILLS.

David	...	522 1-2
Fazulbhai	...	525
Kohinoor	...	800
Manookji Petit	...	3,210
New Great Eastern	...	252 1-2
Standard	...	1,385
Sun Mill	...	130

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord		204
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre		174
Bombay S N Ordy	..	230
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate		20 1-4
Tata I. S. & Co. Pref	...	96 1-2
Treachor and Co	...	510

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley ... 590

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton ...	...	8,078 bales.
Wheat ...	...	33,995 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	23,318 "
Rapeseed ...	...	3,478 "
Gingellyseed ...	...	2,114 "
Poppyseed ...	...	2,636 "
Groundnuts...	...	2,816 "
Castorseed ...	...	7,766 "
Bice ...	...	16,759 "
Myrabollams...	...	232 "
Cottonseed ...	...	13,104 "
Mowrassed ...	...	1,587 "
Gram ...	...	1 329 "
Joowar ...	...	741 "
Maize ...	...	nil "
Barley ...	...	1,274 "

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, June 17.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports.	8,000 Bales.
Exports to Great Britain ...	2,000 do
Exports to Continent ...	.....
Spot Cotton at New York ...	12·40+05
Future Cotton at New York July ...	12·15—02
Future Cotton at New York October ...	11·57—03
Tone Market at closing Spot..	.....
Tone Market at closing Futures ...	.....
Futures closing tone ...	Steady

General Tone Market opened :—Steady and early declined on unfavorable cables later advanced on bull support and short covering.

NEW ORLEANS, June 17.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans...	12 9-16+1-16
Future Cotton at New Orleans—July ...	12·40— 6
Future Cotton at New Orleans—October ...	11·67— 4
Future closing tone.— ...	Steady

LIVERPOOL, June 17.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market opened for spot.—Steady and closed Steady.
The Liverpool market closed for futures—Steady.
The Liverpool market closed for East Indians.—Steady.

Total Day's Sales ...	...	8,000 bales.
Sales on Spec and export ...		1,000 "
Total Sales of Surats ...		.....
Total Day's Imports ...		14,000
Cocconada Fair Red—Ldn. C. I. F. ...	...	5
Cocconada Ginned—London C. I.F. ...	...	5 1-32
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ..		9·80
Good Bhownuggur ...		5 11-16d.
Good Bengal ...	...	5 8-32d.
F. G. Senga' ...	...	5 12-32d.
Fine Bengal ...	...	5 16-32d.
Good Madras Westerns Ldn...		5 11-32d.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly L'pool C. I. F. ...		...6d. June-July
Geo. Mayalls Yarns ...		11
40's Mule Twist (Baumermills).		11 1-8
Weft 5's American ...		11 3-4
Weft 80 Egyptian ...		13 1-2
Weft 32's ...	...	14 3-8
Twist 36 ...	...	10 1-2
Twist 42 ...	...	11 5-8
Twist American 60 ..	...	16 7-8
Twist Egyptian 60 ...	...	18 1-8
Twist Egyptian 80 ...	...	21 1-4
Tone of Fine Yarns—	...	Steady
Tone of Coarse Yarns—		do
General Tone of Yarn Market—		.....
Mid American at Liverpool ...		6·80+5
Cotton delivery mid uplands Liverpool,		G. O. C.
June-July ...	...	6·51—1
July-Aug ...	...	6·50
Aug.-Sept ...	...	6·41+1
Sept.-Oct ...	...	6·29
Oct.-Nov. ...	...	6·23+1
Nov.-Dec. ...	...	6 19+1
Dec.-Jan. ...	...	6·18+1
Jan.-Feb. ...	...	6·18+1
Feb.-Mch. ...	...	6·19+1

MANCHESTER, June 17.

Manchester Piece Goods Market—Steady—Business generally little doing in Shirting and Dhooties.

LONDON, June 17.

SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...June-July—Ldn.	44 Done
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) .....June-July—Antwerp ...	46 Sellers
Do. La Plata ...June-July—Antwerp ...	41 9 Done
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Quiet
Do. Tendency of the Market—	.....
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes.. June—	£ 24-2-6
do ... Aug.-Sept—	£23-10-0
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Quiet
Do. total afloat for U. K. ...	.....
Do. River Plate exports ...	.....
Poppyseed Canal ...June-July —Dunkirk...	63 Sellers
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Quiet
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal June-July—Hamburg	47 "
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship June-July—Dunkirk ...	51 "
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship June-July—Dunkirk ...	51 9 "
Do. Ferozepore usual bold	.....
Do. Jamba Red— ...	.....
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Steady
Cottonseed, Bombay parcels. June-July—Hull ...	£3-11-3 "
Do. Tone of Market at Close..	Steady.
Gingellyseed. Bombay p.c. May.-June.—London.	15 .....

LONDON, June 17.

WHEAT.

Wheat. Choice white Karachi	Sellers.
June-July—London...	37 10 1-2,,
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) June-July—London...	37 6 "
Do. Club No. 2., June-July—London ...	37 10 1-2,,
Do. Choice white Delhi June-July—London—	Nominal.
Do. Tone of Market at Close	Steady
Do. South Australian ... May—	37 9 Value
Do. Rozario Santa Fe. 62 lbs. June-July—	35 9 "
Do. do. Tone of Market at Close ...	Steady
Do. Red Graded American per central L'pool option	July 7 6
Do. Afloat to U. K.	...3,500,0.0 qrs

LONDON, June 17.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent F.O.B. Hamburg ... Aug.	9 7 "
German Beetroot. 88 per cent. F. O. B. Hburg. Oct-Dec	9 8 1-2 ,,
" Closing Tone of Market.	Steady
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) July-Aug....	13 3 "
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) May-June—	.....
German Closing Tone Market—	Quiet
Austrian Crystals B. B. B. C. and F India July-Aug.	12 6 "
Austrian Crystals B. B. B. C. and F. India ...	.....
Do. Closing Tone of Market,	Steady
Mauritius Crystals ...	Nominal.
Do. Closing Tone of Market..	.....
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— July-Aug.	13 6 3-4 "
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. & F. Calcutta (double Bags)— May-June...	.....
Do. Closing Tone of Market..	Steady.
Special Feature—General Report of Market ...	.....

LONDON, June 17.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta June...	Value 11 0 3-4
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta.July-Dec.	10 9
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta June ...	.....
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi June...	11 2 1-4
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi July-Dec...	10 10 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi, ...	.....
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... June...	12 0 3-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta July-Dec.—	11 9
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta... ...	.....
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi June ..	12 2 1-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi July-Dec. ..	11 10 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi	.....
Closing Tone of Market	Quiet
Special Feature ...	Unchanged.

LONDON, June 17.

METALS.

	£	s.	d.
Copper, Standard G M B ...	65	0	0
" Best English Selected.	71	5	0
" Braziers	79	10	0
" Tone of Market ...	Quiet		
Hard Spelter	20	0	0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool ...	209	0	0
Yellow Metal	6	15-16d.	
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G., G. O. B l p.c. F O B L'pool	11	0	0
Basic Steel Bars, C I F Calcutta	5	13	9
Basic Steel Rods C I F Calcutta	6	3	9
Basic Steel Hoops C I F Calcutta	7	5	0
German Steel Sheets, F O B Antwerp	6	7	6
German Steel Plates F O B Antwerp	5	17	6
Belgium Iron Bar No 2 ...	5	0	0
Tin Plates, I C Coke 14 by 20, 112 Sheets in box C I F L'pool	0	14	3
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland ...	2	16	0
Pig Iron No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro.	2	19	0
Pig Iron Gartsherrie	3	13	9
Lead Pig English	20	10	0
Tone of Steel Market ...	Steady		
Silver, Spot	27 1-4		
" 2 months hence ...	27 2-16		
Tone of Market—	Quiet with little doing		

LONDON, June 17.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot ...	27 1-4
Silver 2 Months ...	27 9-16
Silver Closing Tone of Market—	Quiet
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market ...	No buyers
Rentes 3 p. c. ex div. ...	£ 84
Consols 2 1-2 p.c. ex div...	£ 73 3-8
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c....	£ 87 1-4
Sterling loan	£ 87 1-4
Govt. Securities 3 p. c. ...	£ 75
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c. ...	£ 63 3-4
Bar Gold per oz. ...	77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market	Steady
Closing Tone of Finance Market	do
Bank of England Rate of Discount	4 1-2 p. c
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight	1 3 13-16
London at Paris Fcs. ...	25·22
Berlin cheques on London Mks	20·43
New york (Demand Bills) dls	4·86 3-4
Interest day to day loans	3 1-4
Do. 7 days Market loans	3 1-2
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight ...	4 1-8
Do. Bank Bills 6 months' Sight ...	4 1-2
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 5-8
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5

LONDON, June 17.

SHELLAC.

Shellac TN Spot... ...	89	Sellers.
Do. TN Spot July dely.	89	do
Do. TN Spot Aug. dely.	90	do
Do. Tone of closing market for TN spot...	Steady.	
do TN Futures	do	

General Tone of Market—Irregular with fair business passing.

LIVERPOOL, June 18

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ...	8,000
Tone of Market ...	Steady.
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.	

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
June-July...	6·51	6·52
July-Aug....	6·50	6·51
Aug.-Sept...	6·41	6·42
Sept.-Oct....	6·29	6·30
Oct.-Nov....	6·23	6·24
Nov.-Dec....	6·19	6·20
Dec-Jan....	6·18	6·19
Jan.-Feb. ...	6·18	6·19
Feb.-Mar....	6·19	6·20

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, June 16.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount Estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1913-14 ...£ 21,650,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1913, to 14th June 1913, by Council Bills* ... ..£ 5,054,074
Balance to be remitted from 15th June 1913 to 31st Mar 1914...£ 16,595,926

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld	100	100	18 p c	361
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld	100	100	14 "	283
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	13 "	1705
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 "	68
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 "	1760
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 "	1460
Bank of Rangoon...	100	100	7 "	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 "	70
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 "	12
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India ...	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	67
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6½	12½
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		30½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£30
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 "	87
Mercantile Bank(a)	25	12·10	8 "	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12·10	8 "	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	dl25	dl.125	£ 4	£87½
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ "	615

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	25	890
Alliance ...	1000	1000	...	110
Berar Mfg ...	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	240
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ...	250	250	15	740
Bombay United ...	250	250	25	530
Century ...	100	100	3	295
Central India ...	500	500	70	2140
China ...	1000	1000	...	805
Chho Silk ...	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1467½
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	400
Connaught ...	300	300	...	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	40	700
Crescent ...	100	100	20	118½
Currimbhoy ...	250	250	12½	288½
Crown ...	500	500	20	500
David ...	450	250	10	522½
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10	500
Empress ...	500	500	...	150
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	6	195
Fazulbhoy ...	250	250	15	525
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25	1650
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	380
God Mohur ...	500	500	yr. 20	475
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	660
Hy oward and Bullough ...	500	500	15	420
Hderabad ...	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...	115
Indian Mfg ...	1000	1000	...	460
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	60	1000
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	205
Jamshed Mfg ...	250	250	5	145
Jivraj Baloo ...	1000	1000	...	420
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	250
Khandesh ...	1000	610	25	350
Khatow Makonjee...	1000	1000	45	1380
Kohinoor ...	500	500	15	800
Leopold ...	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1340
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	2100
Madhauji Dharamsay ...	500	500	65	1500
Maneckji Petit ...	1000	1000	80	3210
Morarji Goculdas ...	1000	1000	60	3100
Mysore Spinning...	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning...	30	30	...	...
Moon ...	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	252½
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	35	1090
Phœnix ...	100	100	6	163½
Presidency ...	1000	1000	...	200
Sassoon Cotton ...	1000	1000	50	780
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	yr. 35	350
Sholapur ...	1000	1000	125	4800
S Mahratha ...	250	250	15	50
Standard Mills ...	500	500	25	1385
Sun ...	250	250	Nil	120
Swan... ...	250	250	10	295
Swadesh ...	500	500	25	1720
Textile	500	500	20	1455
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	Nil	460
do P	500	500	Nil	665
Western India ...	1000	1000	25	624

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry ...	500	500	8 p c	670
Amritsar-Patty ...	100	100	6 "	137
Sindh Light Rys Ld (Mirpur Khas... Jhudo Feeder) ...	100	100	6 "	141
Do. M'pur Khas—Khadro Feeder...	100	100	...	
Tapti-Valley Ry Co.	500	500	4½ "	590
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ...	100	100	5½ "	133½
Central Provinces..	25	4		97
Gujrat Railway ...	100	4	"	122

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi)...	1100	1100	45	525
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	35
Breul's Cawnpore...	200	200	6 p c	128
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22 1-2	1280
Godavery Valley...	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	705
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6 p c	80
Indian Cotton ...	125	125	10	142½
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co ...	1000	1

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

ALLEGED CONCEALMENT OF A RUBY RING.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod yesterday presided over the Insolvency Court and disposed of the following cases:—

Mr. Motiwala appeared on behalf of Reshid Rahim, an opposing creditor, and asked that Mahomed Sidick Akbar, an insolvent, be charged with having fraudulently concealed his assets with the object of evading the law. A gold ruby ring, which had been concealed by the insolvent, had been recovered by the Official Assignee; and the insolvent's statement that he kept no books of accounts had been found to be false, for in the course of his public examination it was found that he kept a ledger and a note book. The insolvent had been practising as a Unani Hakim. In that capacity he had preferred a bill for Rs 1,000 against one of his patients.

His Lordship asked Mr. Motiwalla to renew his application at the next Insolvency sitting.

INSOLVENT'S FAMILY QUARRELS.

Mr. Kapadia appeared on behalf of Ebrahim Essa who petitioned the Court that Moosa Haji Essa be adjudged an insolvent. There were certain decrees against Haji Essa, and the latter had failed to pay the amounts. He was, therefore, adjudged an insolvent. At this time, Moosa Haji Essa was in a civil jail, and he put in a counter petition praying that the order adjudicating him an insolvent might be set aside, as it was the result of dissensions in his family, which led to litigation among his relatives. He stated that he was the owner of property worth Rs. 24,266 and his son had inherited from his aunt, property worth Rs. 21,761.

A rule was issued at a previous hearing to show cause why the order adjudicating Moosa an insolvent should be set aside, and it came up for hearing yesterday.

The insolvent was examined, when it was found that he was still in prison.

His Lordship, therefore, refused to set aside the order passed against him.

ONCE BITTEN, TWICE SHY.

Haridas Ratansi Thacker, an insolvent, appeared in person and prayed for his discharge. He stated that he was advised by Dalaya Malji, a managing clerk in a solicitor's firm to file a suit against his father for partition. The arrangement between them was that he clerk should be paid as. 4 in the rupee, if the suit was successful. The suit was dimissed and the insolvent incurred heavy liabilities.

The insolvent in answer to his Lordship's questions, stated that he had nothing to do with solicitors' clerks now, and he was living away from Dalji.

The insolvent was granted his discharge.

RESULT OF PERSIAN DISORDER.

On behalf of Syed Husen Abdul Rehim Avazi, Mr. Kapadia appeared and stated that his client was an honest trader and did extensive business in Persia. But owing to the unsettled conditions of the country he had met with heavy loss to the extent of Rs. 58,000. He used to send piece goods to his constituents there, but the prices, obtained during the past three years had been lower than the actual cost. The creditors of his client were mostly those from whom he purchased goods, and he had borrowed money from a few of these. On examination before his Lordship, the insolvent stated that he did not know the extent of his business.

His Lordship suspended his discharge for one year.

MUNICIPAL INSPECTOR'S DEBTS.

In the matter of Nusserwanji Hormusji Hathiram, alias Mama, Mr. Kapadia appeared on behalf of the opposing creditors Khima Dollo and Co., and objected to Hathiram's discharge on the ground that the insolvent had contracted debts without having any reasonable excuse, and that he had become an insolvent by extravagant living.

In his petition the insolvent had stated that his gross liabilities were Rs.20,444-2-3. He was employed by the Bombay Municipality as sanitary inspector. His Marwari creditors charged heavy rates of interest, and they obtained penalty notes which increased the original amount. He had been making payments to his creditors from time to time in instalments on the promissory notes.

Owing to the continual sickness of himself and his family, and also on account of his having stood surety for a man, for Rs. 5,000, he had suffered severe loss. His salary Rs. 234 paid for his maintenance and house-rent and for the instalments to his creditors.

His Lordship, after examining the insolvent, made an order suspending his discharge for four years and directed him to pay Rs. 70 out of his salary towards his debts.

A FATHER'S DEBTS.

In the matter of Chhoganmal Dansookdas and another, an application was made on behalf of the son of the insolvent, by Mr. Wadia, who moved that the notice of insolvency be made absolute. The insolvency of the petitioner's father took place in 1896, and in the succeeding year the insolvent died, leaving liabilities to the extent of Rs 15,000. The petitioner had paid a large portion of this sum.

His Lordship granted the petitioner's application, and allowed the insolvent's petition to be withdrawn.

PETITION DISMISSED.

In the case of Vanaji Ganaji Shah and three others, Mr. Motiwalla appeared on behalf of an opposing creditor and asked that the application for discharge be rejected, as the insolvents had not put in an appearance. The insolvents had not appeared at public examination by the Official ...nee. His client alleged that the ...nts had concealed property worth ...00 and immoveable property worth ...

...ordship dismissed the insolvents'

...LEGRAPH CLERK'S TROUBLES.

Mr. Kapadia appeared for William Baker, an insolvent, a clerk in the Telegraph Department, earning Rs. 110 as salary. Owing to sickness in his family, he was obliged to borrow money from Marwaris, and Pandu Ragunath, the opposing creditor, was a professional money lender from whom the insolvent had borrowed. Mr. Kapadia was instructed to say that Baker had paid instalments from time to time towards his debts.

Pandu Ragunath stated that the insolvent was not a family man, but a bachelor, and he borrowed Rs. 700 from a Marwari at Poona and, in order to free him from the latter's clutches he helped him in 1909. He asked that some provision should be made towards the payment of his debt.

The insolvent's discharge was suspended for a year.

PARTNERS' LIABILITIES.

Mr. Kapadia, on behalf of an opposing creditor, in the matter of Karsondas Gopaldas Multani and others, prayed for an adjournment of the hearing of the petition on the ground that the partners of the insolvent had not as yet filed their schedule though they had sent in their petitions in November and September last. His client had intended to move the Court on the matter as soon as possible, but could not do so till now.

Mr. Motiwalla, who appeared for the insolvent, stated that the facts were that the father of the insolvent carried on business in partnership with two others. While the insolvent was yet a minor the father died and the business was conducted by his father's partners, who incurred liabilities.

The insolvent had no knowledge of them whatever. A number of suits were filed against the firm, and as the cause of action lay in different parts of the country it was not possible for the insolvent to appear at every place and defend the suits on the plea that he was a minor. Hence a number of decrees were obtained against his client.

His Lordship granted the discharge.

RAILWAY MAN AND HIS WIFE.

Mr. Motiwalla appeared on behalf of Alfred Frederick Wilmot and Mrs. Adelaide Wilmot, both insolvents, and prayed for their discharge. Mr. S. R. Davar, on behalf of a creditor, opposed the discharge of the first insolvent.

Mr. Davar stated that he opposed the petition on the ground that the insolvency was brought about by extravagance, and the schedule had concealed the assets. The first insolvent was in the employ of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Jubbulpore, and he owed Rs. 880 to the opposing creditor from whom he had borrowed the amount. The insolvent came to Bombay on March last representing to his creditors at Jubbulpore that he was going to take the money due to him from the Provident Fund and he would pay them on its receipt. He obtained Rs 1,600 from the Provident Fund, and used it for his own purpose, without paying his creditors. In his schedule the insolvent had admitted the claim of the opposing creditor.

Questioned by Mr. Davar, the insolvent stated that he was a permanent resident of Jubbulpore. He drew on March 5th, Rs. 1 600. He filed his schedule on March 29th. He paid the amount of the Provident Fund to two creditors. He had not shown these payments in his chedule. It was true that at the end of 1912 he purchased three guns but they were not for himself.

To Mr. Motiwalla he stated that he paid Rs 1,000 out of the amount which he drew from the Provident Fund to a certain person from whom he had borrowed that sum over two years ago. The money was borrowed on the definite understanding that it would be paid on getting the amount from the Provident Fund. It was borrowed for his wedding. He was at present working for the Taxi-Cab Company on a salary of Rs. 30 per mensem.

In reply to his Lordship the insolvent said that he was getting pay of Rs. 113 per mensem, while he was in the service of the G. I. P. R. He got into trouble there, being in the bad books of the boss.

His Lordship refused to grant the discharge of both insolvents, but directed that they might make another application for discharge at the end of two years.

EUROPEAN'S INSOLVENCY.

Frederick Eustace Dunn, applied for his discharge; but it was opposed by Mr. Motiwalla, on behalf of Mrs. M. B. Hepburn of Bangalore. In her evidence Mrs. Hepburn stated that the insolvent was indebted to her to the extent of Rs. 7,116-12-0, being the amount of a decree, which she obtained against the insolvent, in the Court of the District Magistrate of Bangalore. The insolvent had been guilty it was further stated of criminal breach of trust and fradulent acts in respect of certain transactions she had had with him.

Mr. Motiwalla said that the insolvent took some curios in February, 1911, for sale from Mrs. Hepburn, who was dealing in them. They were worth nearly Rs. 7,000. He paid Rs. 45 to her and the balance he misappropriated. The articles were entrusted to him on condition that they would only be sold after she had approved of the prices.

The insolvent stated that the articles were sold and the opinion of an authority in the matter was that they were only worth Rs. 45, and that amount was paid to her. He was away from Bangalore at the time the suit was pending against him; hence he could not defend it.

Mr. Motiwalla produced the correspondence that passed between the insolvent and his client. His Lordship, after perusal, granted the discharge.

APPLICATION FOR ADJOURNMENT.

In the matter of Stephen Augustus Mathews, Mr. Motiwalla, who appeared for the insolvent, stated that his client was at present at Rangoon and he had been instructed to ask for an adjournment of the petition for six months. Mr. Motiwalla stated that the insolvent was in Bombay when the notices were served in April. Since then he had been transferred to Rangoon, whence it was not possible for him to come to Bombay just now. His Lordship granted the application of adjournment for six months.

EX-BOOKIE'S DEBTS.

Dhondu Ragunath, a creditor, opposed the application of Emmanuel Stewart, an insolvent.

Mr. Motiwalla, who appeared for the insolvent, stated that the insolvent along with one G. C. Gillespie signed a note for Rs. 200, in favour of the opposing creditor. Gillespie became an insolvent and his insolvency was managed by the opposing creditor and it was stated, that his schedule was prepared by Ragunath, and no mention was made in that schedule of the present debt.

The insolvent was a bookmaker and borrowed the money for racing purposes. At present he was employed as a driver in the service of the G. I. P. R. He was getting a small smalary of Rs. 143 per mensem.

The insolvent stated that when Dhondu Ragunath did not oppose the petition of George Cargil Gillespie, he thought that his petition would not be opposed and that the money had been paid.

Ragunath stated that Gillespie was not so well known to him as the insolvent who had been acquainted with him for many years. It was further known to him that the insolvent had collected some outstandings due to them in the course of race-course transactions.

His Lordship adjourned the hearing of the petition till the next Insolvency Court day and directed the insolvent to be examined on June, 21st.

CARTING AGENT'S TROUBLES.

The discharge for one year was adjourned in the matter of Pherozeshah Kawasji Khojotia. He began business as a carting Agent and entered into contract with Merchants in the city to take their goods to the Railway station at certain rates. But the increase in labour wages, the prices of bullocks, and other expenses incidental to his trade, affected his prospects with the result that it was found imposible to adhere to the original terms and he became ultimately involved in debts.

INDIGO-DEALER'S DISCHARGE.

Mr. Wadia, on behalf of an opposing creditor stated that Ismail Suleman Khatri, an insolvent, should not be granted his discharge and his petition should be rejected as there were certain allegations against him in the matter of his insolvency. Mr Wadia stated that the insolvent had committed himself to false statements in his public examination by the official Assignee. He had stated that he had kept no accounts, which, however, turned out to be false for he had kept accounts and in the account books he had failed to mention the mortgage of his property at Kuria and Matunga. He had stated that he had failed in his business and had been doing nothing, whereas it was found that he was carrying on business in his wife's name. Under the circumstances he would ask his Lordship to deal with him by way of his discharge being adjourned.

Mr Kapadia, for the insolvent, stated that the books were only kept two years before the closing of the business and those books were with the Official Assignee. No questions were put to his witness at the public examination regarding his business and there was nothing to show that he was at present carrying on any business in his wife's name. As to the non-mention of the mortgage of his lands in the books, they were mortgaged many years ago, and at that time he had not kept any books.

His Lordship discharged the insolvent, on the latter's consenting to a decree in favour of the opposing creditor for the amount of the unsecured debt.

RULE ADJOURNED.

At the last sitting of the Insolvency Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Shah, who presided as Commissioner, issued a rule on Khushroo Shajahan and others, insolvents, to show cause, why the order adjudicating them insolvents should not be revoked.

The rule came for hearing before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod yesterday when Mr. Weldon, in support of the insolvents, applied for an adjournment of the hearing of the rule as Sheriar Aspendiar, the petitioning creditor, had not put in his affidavits two days before the hearing of the rule as required by law. His Lordship, after hearing Mr. Jafferbhai, who appeared for the creditor, adjourned the hearing.

DISCHARGE GRANTED.

In the matter of Mahomed Ali Abdul Hussein, an insolvent, Mr. Wadia appeared on behalf of an opposing creditor and stated that in 1907 the same insolvent filed his schedule for Rs. 48,000 and it was opposed by him and the petition was dismissed. The insolvent then went to Gwalior and carried on business there and now he had returned to Bombay and filed his schedule for Rs. 12,000, curiously showing that the amount of his debts had dwindled by Rs. 36,000. That showed that the insolvent had paid his other creditors to a large extent. It was, further, alleged that the insolvent lived luxuriously and had contracted a new marriage at great expense amounting to nearly Rs. 5,000. He prayed that the insolvent should not be granted discharge.

Mr. Kapadia stated that the fact that in the present schedule the amount of liabilities was put down to Rs. 12,000 was that many of the creditors of the old schedule had become time-barred. Further, the insolvent did not file his schedule in 1907, but a creditor petitioned to the court to have his client adjudicated an insolvent. Mr. Kapadia then said that his client had suffered sufficiently and had been punished enough as he had been more or less exiled for five years, having been at Gwalior, where he was in service for eighteen months. Now he was without any employment.

The court discharged the insolvent.

The following insolvents were granted their discharges: Devji Virsi, Kirji Pradhan Thucker, Haridass Premji Vania, Mohmed Ibrahim Aboomya, and St. John Jacob.

POLICE COURTS.

DISHONEST CARRIER SENT TO PRISON.

Lalji Hasan, a labour cart driver, was at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday charged with breach of trust as a carrier in respect of eight bags of sugar, valued at Rs 175, the property of Tricumdas Jetha.

The accused had hired a cart from its owner and changed the number plate before plying for hire. He was engaged by the complainant to carry eight bags of sugar to the railway yard at Carnac Bundar. The accused took the sugar to Dhunji Peerbhoy, who purchased it from the accused at a cheap rate. The complainant having made a report to the police, the accused was arrested, and four bags of sugar were recovered.

The accused pleaded guilty, and the Magistrate, in convicting him, remarked that such a practice was becoming common in Bombay, and for the protection of trade it must be put down with a strong hand.

The accused was sentenced to eighteen months' regorous imprisonment.

DEFRAUDING THE TRAMWAY COMPANY.

Ladha Hanuta was prosecuted by the Bombay Tramway Company yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, for cheating the company by travelling in a tramcar with an old ticket.

Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleader, appeared for the Company.

It appeared that a few days ago the accused got into a car at Wari Bunder, and obtained the ticket of another passenger when he alighted. A Tramway Inspector challenged the accused, with the result that he admitted the offence.

The Magistrate sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 2.

A EUROPEAN VAGRANT.

William Edmund Dalby, (19) was yesterday brought before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Third Presidency Magistrate, by Sergeant Frost with being found wandering without any means of livelihood.

Dalby came from England about twelve months ago as a seaman, and had been working in Bombay in various places, but was at present without any employment.

The Magistrate ordered him to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

The Viceroy will give a farewell dinner to Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson on the 23rd instant prior to his departure on the following day.

Major Holmes, Imperial Bacteriologist Mukhtesar Laboratory, who was recently mauled by a panther, is progressing favourably though still detained in hospital at Naini Tal.

Nothing has as yet been settled as to the date of Sir James Meston's departure to give evidence before the Indian Finance Commission, still less as to the time that he is likely to be away from the United Provinces.

The prize of Rs. 100 in the Annandale Fete lucky bag was drawn by the smallest boy in the Sanawar Band. His Excellency the Viceroy congratulated the boy on his good luck, advising him at the same time to bank it and make it a nest-egg for future savings. The wrestlers at the Fete numbered 130.

An Indian carter named Hassan Walli had a narrow escape at Sholapur on Sunday afternoon. He attempted to cross the railway line when a Raichur—Bombay passenger train was passing. He was knocked over and flung, fortunately, away from the permanent way. Though injured he is expected to recover.

Mr. A. A. Hassan Ali, whose death at Bhatinda from heat stroke was reported at the end of last week, was a Civilian of these Provinces of the year 1895. He was, we believe, the first native of Sind to enter the Civil Service by competition. He took a year's leave a twelvemonth ago, and was on his way back to join his appointment as Additional Judge of Aligarh when he succumbed to the effects of the weather.

The increasing numbers of the patients who have resorted to the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli during the last few years indicate the great prevalence of rabies in India. The Directors very rightly lay stress on the importance of eradicating the disease. In a few years India will have four or five institutes capable of treating between 8,000 and 10,000 persons. But these institutes will not affect by one iota the source of the disease. Rabies has been stamped out in England. It could be stamped out in India says the "Statesman" sooner or later despite the vast areas to be dealt with if public opinion would permit the enforcement of the same measures.

On her last trip to Calcutta the Messageries Maritimes Dupleix called at Pondicherry and landed the remains of M. Louis Guadart, the aviator who lost his life off Monaco during a trial flight in April. The remains were intered in the family vault, and all the officials of the colony including the Procureur-General and the Mayor were present at the funeral service. Deceased was born in Pondicherry and was only 27 years of age. For the past three years he has been noted for remarkable and daring flights in Europe.

Regarding the "Gallia" which has first caused so much anxiety in Bombay. The "Times of Ceylon" writes: A Danish steamer and registered at Copenhagen in 1897, the "Gallia" was later bought by the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Co., who, rather foolishly no doubt, made a bid to enter into competition with the British India Steam Navigation Co. on the Colombo-Tuticorin run. As she broke down constantly, however, the project had to be abandoned after a while, and the "Gallia" settled down in harbour, eventually becoming something of a local by-word. Meanwhile port dues were accumulating, and private individuals kept pressing for the payment of their bills while application after application was being made to seize the vessel for non-payment of dues. Finally, on March 25th 1911, she came under the auctioneer's hammer, and Mr. C. W. Mackie on behalf and two other Fort merchants purchased the vessel for Rs. 27,500. The last was seen of the vessel about May 8th of the same year, when she was towed to Bombay, where she again changed hands.

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal, criticising the report for the years 1909-10 to 1911 of the Calcutta Corporation says he is unable to compliment the Corporation on the measures taken for the repair of roads in Calcutta. He fully realises that there are difficulties in regard to the supply of road-making materials and to the proper restoration of roads opened up by public companies. He also understands that the Corporation has been engaged upon important experiments, but when such experiments involve the blocking or considerable portions of the main streets throughout the cold weather to the great inconvenience of traffic at the busiest season of the year, it is obvious they should be effectively controlled; and when ordinary repairs are undertaken in such roads at the same period of the year it is essential that they should be expeditiously and difficulty carried out.

An interesting tale of the sea was related on June 12th when the s. s. "Kenley" put into port of replenish her bunkers. The "Kenely" arrived from Calcutta on the night of May 31st with a cargo of grain, seed and cotton, and sailed the following day for Antwerp. Her re-appearance in harbour on the 12th was, therefore, the subject of speculation until the reason was ascertained. The "Kenley" it appears, had the misfortune to start a fire in her bunkers a day after she left Colombo. This was, however, got under in spite of the heavy head seas and the continuous rain which she encountered. All the extra coal stored on deck was washed off by the heavy swell and a second fire having started in one of the main bunkers, the captain found that he would not have sufficient coal to reach Aden. He, therefore, put the ship's head round when about 700 miles from Colombo and returned to port. The difficulties encountered can be judged from the fact that the vessel could not do more than an average of 4 knots an hour, and at times the speed was as low as 2 1-2 knots. After being buffeted about for eight days the ship put back and did the return passage in four days having a favourable wind astern. The "Kenly" was examined by Lloyds surveyor, and replenished her bunkers in port before resuming her voyageon the 13th.

BRIEF AND PITHY.

JOHN BRIGHT'S RETORT.

Many stories were told about John Bright's caustic repartees in private life. This story (says the "British Weekly") is true:—

"I should like to come back to this world in fifty years to see what changes have happened in England," said a gentleman to Mr Bright.

"My good sir," replied Mr. Bright, "if you don't mend your ways you may be glad of any excuse to come back."

SIEGFRIED IN-A-MUFFLER.

No principal singer could sing every night in the week. Star tenors seldom sing more than twice in one week, and at rehearsals they sing for the most part in a falsetto (says the "Manchester Guardian").

It is said that the great Tamagno used to take such care of his voice that he never even spoke during the day when he was singing at night. He carried on conversation by means of a slate hung round his neck.

Some baritones, on the other hand, have been habitually careless about their voices, and Berlioz speaks of a splendid bass singer who tramped about the mountains in the snow all day with his throat exposed and sang magnificently the same night.

But in the wings at Convent, Garden you may see Siegfried in shining armour with a woollen muffler round his throat.

TWO-LOBED.

We are all of us more or less ambidextrous; at least we have two lobes to our brain. The other morning (says a "Daily Chronicle" writer) I looked curiously over the shoulder of my neighbour in the omnibus. A sun-kissed man who might have spent his life in the open. He was turning the latest edition, marking with close lips and a pencil, a horse's name now and again "Bookmaker? Punter!" Then he put the, newspaper in one pocket and drew from another a book which he read to the journey's end. It was Baxter's "Saint's Rest."

THE NON-TIPPER.

A regular customer at a certain restaurant was a confirmed non-tipper. Not only so, but he loudly advised his friends not to tip. At (last says the "Manchester Guardian") the waitresses resolved to give him a lesson. One brought him his change before his friends. It was 1s. 5d., all in coppers neatly spread on a tray. The mean man looked at it, and his friends thought that this time he would have to give something.

"There's a penny" said the non-tipper. For a moment it was thought that he had swerved from his principles, but he added, "Now young woman take all that away and get me a shilling and a sixpence."

A REALLY "MOVING" PICTURE.

To provide anything really novel in the line of cinematograph pictures must be, one would surmise, a task of great and increasing difficulty at this time of day, but (says the "Liverpool Post") it has been achieved at a Liverpool picture house this week in striking fashion, and in a way which not only affords amusement, but serves a practical end. The film discloses three ladies seated side by side, each wearing a large "picture hat"—the sort of hat, by the way, which is least adapted for picture shows.

Behind them one presently discerns the faces of two mere men vainly striving to see either in between or over the voluminous millinery. As the young men continue in their strenuous efforts to surmount this obstacle to their view their necks gradually become elongated to a laughable degree, until at length they attain positively giraffe-like proportions. Then do the ladies in the picture realise the situation and proceed to remove their obstructive headgear.

The gentlemen smile their acknowledgments, their necks contract to normal dimensions and the words "Thank you" are projected on the screen. Ladies not in the picture, but in the auditorium, have not been slow to take the hint and have been moved to imitative action.

Truly a "moving" picture?

MR. CHURCHILL'S NEW ROLE.

Byron's great swimming feat does not seem to have been repeated during the stay in Greek waters by either of our Ministers (says the "Bystander"), but Mr. Asquith did a plucky thing, which will linger very nearly as long in the memory of those privileged to witness it. At Cephalonia "he was carried ashore through the shallows on the shoulders of a stalwart bluejacket." "Meanwhile," says a contemporary. "Mr. Winston Churchill was coming up in the Foam."

There are few parts Mr. Churchill is incapable of filling, but we think Aphrodite as one of them.

THE PARABLE OF MISS PANKHURST.

As far as we can make out (says the "New Witness"), a woman of the populace forcibly captured one of the almond boughs and proceeded to beat Miss Sylvia Pankhurst with it—a highly indefensible act. It is lucky it was not an olive branch instead of an almond branch. But we cannot but think this rather illustrates the principles that the branch (or stick) is mightier than the vote. It even throws some light on the noble but mysterious passage in Ecclesiastes. The almond tree shall flourish—or rather shall be vigorously flourished. And the grasshopper shall be a burden.

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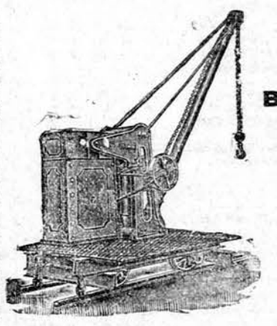

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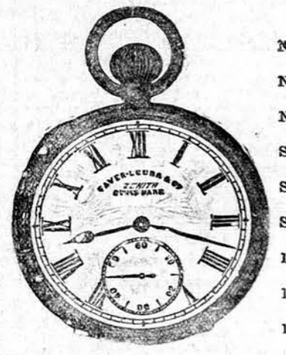

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THE
Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 19th June, 1913.

NEW ZEALAND.

To those who desire to break new ground but who may not be able to explore the world in search of a favourable site, a recent paper by Sir Joseph Ward, on "New Zealand : an Ideal Place of Residence" should give a strong lead. The Prime Minister of the Dominion offered many convincing reasons for the praise he lavished on the Island. He declared the climate to be one of the finest on the globe, he showed that the productiveness of the soil is very great, though its richness is not half exploited, labour being scarce ; its mineral wealth he proved to be abundant, while the condition of the people, both settlers and Maoris, he holds to be singularly healthy and prosperous, the Government being such, that all men—and women—have an equal chance. Every one of age, except criminals and lunatics, has the parliamentary vote. Education is cheap and good, the means of communication excellent, while the beauty of the scenery is as curious as it is unrivalled. To crown all, the sportsman finds plenty of shooting, fishing and hunting. These charms Sir J. Ward amplified with the ardour of a sincere admirer. His audience at the Adelphi, the victims too often of sharp east winds that, blowing irrespective of the time of year, show no respect whatever for the month of May, must have listened with envy to his description of the New Zealand climate, its freedom from extremes of heat and cold, its fair share of sunshine and shower, producing results that make it one of the most favored regions of the earth. No wonder that the vital statistics of the Islands are encouraging, and that the death-rate is the lowest and the country the healthiest in the world.

Men born in New Zealand show a decided aversion to quitting it for a better world even in their early years, and when established in their thirties seem to go in for "an extraordinary longevity" according to Sir Joseph Ward. He says "the abundant vitality of the inhabitants of the Dominion is apparent not only in the homes and thoroughfares of these happy Islands, but it is also manifest in the sports and industries of the people. To sum up, New Zealand is a country where, from youth to old age, one can keep in vigorous health and enjoy life to its fullest extent." It is refreshing in this land where certainly gaiety and high spirits are not the characteristics of the population, to read of a country where the true "joie de vivre" abounds. In its fertile soil wheat gives a return of about 34 bushels to the acre, oats 48 and barley 40. Maize does well and vegetables of every kind flourish exceedingly. Vineyards bearing magnificent grapes, and fine orchards cover 33,000 acres, from which London and other markets will soon be provided with the best New Zealand fruit. Grazing and dairying are much followed in the country. Seventy thousand farmers hold forty million acres, and grow artificial grasses to feed their live-stock, numbering two million cattle, 24 million sheep and, 400,000 horses. Poultry run into many millions and they and their eggs form a great feature in domestic and foreign trade. New Zealand sends immense quantities of frozen beef, mutton and lamb all over the world, as well as wool, butter and cheese. The co-operative milk system is in full swing there, greatly, it is said, to the benefit of the farmers, both small and large. Then the gold mines of New Zealand up to 1912 sent out to the world gold to the value of £40,600,000 and about two millions' worth of silver. Good coal is found there, and is used in the country as well as exported. The working man may well call the Islands his Paradise, for legislation secures to him a share in the general prosperity and a fair proportion of the profits of his labor. To avert strikes Acts empower impartial Commissioners to arrange binding awards in disputes between employer and employed. There are Liability and Compensation Acts and Wages Protection Acts, Statutes that ensure proper accommodation for labourers, seamen and other workers. In fact everything is done to make the condition of those who toil as happy and healthy as possible and the consequence, Sir Joseph Ward says, is that there is very little poverty in the dominion.

The tenure of land, new and old, is all in favour of the man with small capital—another attraction for intending emigrants. The Prime Minister states that settlers are doing well under the easy terms on which land can be purchased or held. Schools are numerous and education free, as well as compulsory, in the primary schools. Scholarships and free places help diligent and intelligent students to go with little expense through the Secondary schools. There are just one million white inhabitants in New Zealand. Two thousand five hundred schools are provided for the whole country and are attended by 155,000 pupils. For the care of the sick, New Zealand many years ago abandoned the old-fashioned plan of depending upon the charity of wealthy persons for raising and endowing hospitals. Acts of Parliament provide that all classes shall contribute to the maintenance and treatment of the sick. Throughout the country there are fully equipped hospitals provided with the latest medical and surgical appliances and well-trained nurses. All are under strict Government rules. By the system of national annuities, every one can make provision for himself, wife or family in times of accident or illness, and can secure a pension for those dependent on him in case of death. Old Age Pensions have long been established as well as other means of help in periods of domestic pressure. Of the beauty of New Zealand, its primeval forests, wonderful geysers, great waterfalls, rivers, such as the celebrated Wanganui, lakes, as "the Sea of rippling Waters," the Kauri forests of the north, the sea-fiards of the Southern Island, the great Alps, mounting in peaks amid glaciers, at whose feet rich semi-tropical flora abound, Sir Joseph Ward spoke in wrapt admiration. Trout flash up and down the rivers, one Englishman in seventy-two days captured 904 trout weighing 2,695 pounds. Red deer haunt the woods of both Islands with antlers superior to any seen elsewhere and afford the deer-stalker exciting hours. Wild cattle, wild goats and wild pig give the hunter much sport, while smaller game is plentiful. Snakes do not exist in New Zealand any more than in Ireland. Is it too much to believe that even the mosquito is not found in these halcyon Islands?

SIR LOUIS MALLET, who has been appointed Ambassador at the Porte in succession to Sir Gerald Lowther, goes to his high post without any appreciable experience obtained in foreign embassies. He joined the Diplomatic Service exactly twenty-five years ago, but the whole of that period with the exception of only three years abroad, has been spent at home in the Foreign Office where latterly he has been an Assistant Under-Secretary. It is very rare for a person in the latter post to be appointed straight to a first class Embassy, the instance of our present Viceroy who went to St. Petersburg in 1901 from the Assistant Under Secretaryship, being we think the only other in recent years. Most probably he will return from his new post at Constantinople to the Foreign Office to fill the coveted post of Permanent Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs when it falls vacant next year by the retirement under the sixty-five year rule of Sir Arthur Nicolson, who vacated the St. Petersburg Embassy to succeed Lord Hardinge there. Sir Louis who got his knighthood of the Bath this year, is the son of a well known civil servant of the last generation, Sir Louis Mallet, who after a long career at the Board of trade came to be intimately connected with Indian affairs at home, first as member of the India Council and then for ten years as Parliament Under-Secretary of State for India in succession to his cousin Herman Merivall. Sir Louis Mallet, *pere*, was a distinguished economist of the school of Cobden with whom he was intimately associated in life and whose executor he became after death. In the latter capacity he edited several of his works and successfully persuaded Viscount Morley to write his life, a famous book which has made Cobden's principles so widely known in their best literary form.

Mallet was also a great apostle of what has come to be known as bimetalism in support of which he wrote many pamphlets. His Under Secretaryship for India fell in considerably important and eventful times for it included the whole of Lord Lytton's troublous and vavigeated rule besides portions of those of Lords Northbrook and Ripon. He was naturally much interested in questions of finance being a keen Economist and exerted himself considerably to bring about the abolition of cotton duties which were in his opinion against the doctrine of free trade which England had adopted through the exertions of his master Cobden. Much friction arose on this question between the Home Government and the authorities in India, and Mallet was sent to India by Lord Salisbury, the Secretary of State, to compose if possible the differences. But the mission was fruitless as Mallet fell ill on his arrival at Calcutta and had consequently to go back for his health. The new Ambassador, it is interesting to note, comes of French stock of recent origin, as his grandfather settled so late as the beginning of the nineteenth century in England and was for long employed in the Audit Office. The family was French. Hugenot in origin, but it had not come, like many similar families, to England at the time of the disastrous revocation of the Edict of Nantes, but had gone to Geneva instead, and thence was driven more than a century later to our shores by the excesses of the French Revolution. Mallet du Pass, the great grandfather of Sir Louis, gained fame on a writer against the Revolution and he sought refuge with his young son in England where he soon died. This son then became a naturalised British subject, connecting himself by marriage with the Barings and Merivales. His son the Indian Under Secretary married a niece of Lord Exmouth, two of whose other niece have married Bombay Civilians, Charles O'Doyly and Robert Pinhey who rose to be a judge of the High Court of Bombay.

CONCERNING MISS PANKHURST. THE ways of authoritative bodies are often dark and mysterious, sometimes because it is the best policy to be so, sometimes on the principle of "the least said, the soonest mended," and sometimes for reasons not altogether unsentimental. But it would be interesting to know why such consideration and leniency is being shown to Miss Christabel Pankhurst. Apparently, also, members of Parliament are alive to the anomaly of the position, for it is only recently that Mr. Wedgwood asked whether any steps had been taken to approach the French Government with a view to securing the extradition of Miss Pankhurst or her expulsion from French soil. Mr. McKenna made the curt reply that no such steps had been taken. "Christabel," as she is familiarly known, is an exceedingly valuable asset to the cause of militancy, and, happy in the safety and charm of Paris, she has been directing operations to the poor deluded sisterhood, whose outrages have done so much to harm the cause and to fill the average person with disgust. And while the Government has, at last, been pursuing a stern policy in order to put an end to the outrages and to safeguard public life and property, and while the hysterical band of women, including her mother, have been bravely, if foolishly, suffering melodramatic martyrdom for their misguided ideas, Miss Pankhurst has escaped the turmoil and dangers of the fight ; her abilities and attractions have been cast in congenial surroundings. For herself, the wisest, though hardly the most heroic, plan has been adopted: she has never shone in the rabble, however much she may have directed, and been responsible for it ; and Paris is, too, such a pleasant hiding-place—much nicer than it was under the Terror. Meanwhile she is "wanted" in connection with two cases by the police, the most recent being the conspiracy charge arising out of the raid on the W. S. P. U. headquarters. Her name was included in the indictment, and the Recorder at the opening of the Sessions now being held at the Old Bailey, remarked that she had been resident abroad since a warrant was issued for her apprehension, and as she was not present, the fiat of the Attorney-General was necessary to enable her name to be included. Should this be granted she could be tried in her absence. Yesterday the conspiracy trial came to an end, and seven prisoners were each sentenced to terms of imprisonment. But Miss Pankhurst's name is not among them ; and still she, who, with her mother, is the leading spirit of the militants, remains unpunished. The ways of the authorities are indeed strange : it is curious Justice.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE RICE CROP. VALUABLE experiments have lately been conducted on the Government farm at Dacca, regarding the fertilisation of the common rice-plant. Of cultivated rice there is a very large number of varieties, but these in many instances differ by the most minute points only, and the peculiar conditions under which rice is cultivated makes the risk of the accidental admixture of seed very great. Consequently it is necessary to know what precautions should be taken before it is possible to distribute improved type of seed with any prospect of success. The results of the experiments so far show that cross-fertilisation of rice undoubtedly takes place and is capable of exerting a considerable effect on the introduction of an improved type in a locality where inferior types are commonly grown. Under favourable conditions i.e., bright sunshine and a light breeze, it may go on to a greater extent than it has yet been possible to determine, this being provisionally estimated at four per cent. It is certain, however, that such cross-pollination as takes place is confined to neighbouring plants in the same plot and the pollin of one plant seldom if ever succeeds in fertilising another, which is more than a foot or two away. The main conclusion of the experiments according to a note just issued by Mr. G. P. Hector, Economic Botanist, Bengal, seems to be that so long as seed of a variety is kept free from accidental mixture there is no risk of contamination from cross-fertilisation, but that if seed gets mixed, cross-fertilisation will undoubtedly take place between adjacent plants in a plot, and to an extent sufficient in a few years' time to reduce a variety to a number of splitting types. Hence the imperative necessity of taking every precaution to keep the seed of varieties free from accidental mixtures is obvious.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. "Mooltan" arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 17th.

NOTHING has as yet been settled as to the date of Sir James Meston's departure to give evidence before the Public Service Commission, still less as to the time he is likely to be away from the United Provinces.

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW

PRUSSIAN DEPUTIES AND LIBERALISM.

BERLIN, May 30.

In contradistinction to the Reichstag elections which are always preceded by a vast amount of political agitation, and the result of which is always awaited with the greatest interest and anxiety, the polling for the election of members to the Prussian Chamber of Deputies has passed off with the greatest possible quietude. Even in Berlin, with its three million inhabitants, but little was noticed of the fact that an election was taking place, and that an event of political importance was being decided. The lack of interest thus evinced in the elections to the Prussian Chamber was mainly caused by the fact that an indirect system of voting is in force. The voters do not themselves chose their representatives in the first instance, but merely elect the so-called "Wahlmanner" ("Electors"), who, subsequently, record their votes in favour their chosen deputy some weeks later. Furthermore, it was regarded as an almost foregone conclusion that the elections would tend to practically the same result as has been brought about for decades past. Consequently, the existing circumstances absolutely precluded any especial amount of interest or tension.

As a matter of fact, this assumption has proved fully justified. It is true that the Conservative Party has lost a few seats, but this will not prevent it from playing a leading part in the new Prussian Chamber of Deputies; the two different sections of the Conservative Party only require another dozen seats to enable them to dispose of an absolute majority in the Chamber. With regard to the Liberal Party, the National Liberals, as the more moderate section of this Party is called, have won a few seats, but this gain was equalised by the losses sustained by the left section, the Progressive Party. The Catholic Centre and the Social-Democrats have approximately maintained their former position; although the latter Party has only gained a couple of seats, it can record a not unimportant increase in the total number of votes polled in its favour.

The fact that Liberalism cuts so poor a figure in the elections to the Prussian Chamber of of Deputies, and has done so for decades past,—the whole Party combined, i. e. National Liberals and Progressive Party taken together, can only muster about a hundred members, which makes rather less than a quarter of the total number of seats—is not to be attributed to the existing Prussian Franchise, which has long been so fiercely attacked by the Liberal Party. Theoretically speaking the Prussian franchise is distinctly anti-liberal in its tendencies but the Reichstag franchise, which is direct secret and equal is distinctly liberal. Nevertheless the composition of the Reichstag clearly shows that Liberalism is not much more successful under these conditions than it is under the anti-liberal circumstances which govern the elections to the Prussian Chamber of Deputies. The Liberal Party only disposes of 89 seats in the Reichstag which is rather less than one quarter of the total number of members elected. For this reason it seems tolerably sure that, if the Prussian franchise were supplanted by the method of selection in force for the Reichstag this change would not in any way benefit the Liberal Party but would merely lead to an increased number of Socialists being elected.

The real weakness of Liberalism in Germany is to be found in the fact that it has not the masses of the people behind it. In the Protestant parts of the Empire the rural population is more or less under the thumb of the leaders of the Agrarian Party, and, consequently, can be, to a large extent, relied upon to vote for the Conservative candidates, whereas, in the Roman Catholic districts, the electors are almost entirely controlled by the Clerical Party. Things are entirely different in the towns; the urban population, as far as workmen, craftsmen and the smaller shopkeeping element are concerned, is almost entirely in the hands of the Social-Democrats, except in the Catholic towns, where the Catholic Centre and the Socialists are about of equal strength. Consequently, Liberalism is mainly dependent on the more prosperous commercial elements, the professional classes, artists, scientists etc. Although the sections thus enumerated represent, from an intellectual point of view, the very cream of the nation, they are numerically most decidedly in the minority in comparison with the millions of workmen and peasants.

Paradoxical as it may sound, it may be claimed that the Liberal Party are more likely to command seats under the existing anti-liberal Prussian franchise than would be the case if the direct method, as practised in the elections for the Reichstag, were universally in force. Where, for example, the Government with its vast and influential administrative apparatus, on the side of the Liberal Party, the latter might safely count, under the existing system of open and indirect voting, on securing a success in the Prussian elections ; but in the case of the secret, direct and equal method of electing for the Reichstag, the Government is prevented from in any way exerting its influence, and consequently the Liberal Party has but few prospects for the immediate future, as its influence with the masses is practically nil. But this is far from meaning that Liberalism has not an important role to play in Germany and Prussia. Were the Liberal Party to cease to exist, the antagonism between the Conservatives and the Social Democrats would become so acute, that the country would be menaced by the continued existence of dangerous political crises. It is, therefore, the task of Liberalism to weaken—since it cannot equalise—this antagonism. From this point of view, Liberalism has great political importance, and can claim an amount of influence that, from the more point of view of numbers, it would not otherwise possess.

SHIPBUILDING BOOM IN 1912.

The fact that the last three years have witnessed a vast developement in the shipping-trade, is already beginning to have a great effect upon the shipbuilding industry of the various maritime nations. In 1907, after the whole world had been more or less shaken by a far reaching economic crisis, it was generally held that the amount of ship's tonnage available was likely, for some years to come, to be largely in excess of the demand, as it was thought that too many ocean steamers had been launched during the period beginning with 1899 and ending with 1907. During that period, the shipping-construction of the world rose suddenly to an average of 2,433,500 tons per annum, as opposed to an average of only 1,304,000 gross registered tons during the six preceding years. As a result of so many great steamers being obliged to lie idle during the years 1908 and 1909 there was a great falling off in the construction of new merchant vessels for the next three years, so that the number of gross registered tons launched during 1909 only amounted to 1,602,057, but the year 1911 witnessed a period of activity in shipbuilding, that even surpassed the highest figures of former periods of boom. This year the total tonnage leaving the stocks amounted to 2,650,140. These figures were again surpassed in the year 1912 by an increase of 35,000 tons, so that the year in question again shows a record with an output of 2,901,769 registered tons. But a proof that the highest point has not yet been achieved is furnished by the figures for the ships in the course of construction for the year 1912, which record a steady increase, and give us 1,970,000 tons for December 31st, thus surpassing the figures for December 31st, 1911, by 450,000 tons. All this shows that the shipping-trade is looking forward to a long period of brisk business, and a satisfactory freight rate.

Great Britain still takes by far the first place among the shipbuilding countries. In the year 1912, it completed no less than 1,738,514 tons of shipping. It is true that the British figures for 1911 surpassed this amount by 65,000 tons, but this retrogression is explained by the fact, that the year 1912 was beset by extraordinary difficulties, among which may be mentioned the great coal strike and a number of other local disturbances. Furthermore, the British shipping trade has been suffering from a lack of trained workmen, as, owing to the experiences made during the three bad years from 1908 to 1910, the number of workmen employed in this industry had greatly fallen off. The available statistics show that great Britain still constructs 60 per cent. of the ships built throughout the world. The fact that this figue shows a falling off of 8 per cent, in comparison with the figures for the preceding year, is explained by the greatly increased number of ships being built in various other countries. With the exception of France, in which country, as in England, a slight retrogression is shown for the year 1912, there has been an increase of construction in the case of all sea-faring nations. Both in Germany and the United States, this increase has amounted to 50 per cent. in round numbers. Germany can now claim the second place with 375,000 tons, whereas America comes third with 284,000 tons ; the latter country has not yet completely recovered from the financial crisis of the year 1907. Thus Germany covers 15 per cent, and the United States of America a little less than 10 per cent. of the shipbuilding of the world. Then comes France closely followed by Holland with 111,000 and 99,000 tons respectively. Japan has failed to reach the figures it recorded for the year 1907, which amounted to 66,000 tons, but the fact that it can now show 58,000 tons as compared with 13,000 tons in 1910, proves that shipbuilding in that country, too, is on the increase.

Two points, however, have to be borne in mind when considering these figures and their probable effect upon the future development of the shipping trade. In the first place, the figures quoted concerning English shipbuilding are in reality not quite correct, for purposes of comparison, as Lloyds Register includes a number of constructions, such as floating-docks, dredgers, lightships, tugs, river-going steamers, barges and lighters, which do not form part of England's sea-going merchant navy, whereas the German Lloyd only gives, in its statistics, those constructions intended for the ocean-carrying trade. Secondly the English shipbuilding trade is, to a much larger extent, supported by foreign orders than its German rival. More than 1-5 of the ships built in England in the year 1912 were intended for the Colonies, Norway, Holland, Spain, Sweden, and South America. Consequently, more must be deducted from the available carrying capacity of ocean going steamers, suggested by this increase of shipbuilding, in the case of England than in the case of that of any other country. For example, Germany could still increase her shipbuilding without overburdening the shipping-trade of her own country with too much tonnage: for, last year she was obliged to order 53,000 tons of her required shipping in England. In any case, there is every sign that the shipbuilding trade is in a very flourishing condition in all countries of Europe.

GREAT BERLIN ART EXHIBITION.

The Great Berlin Art Exhibition this year is arranged in the form of a jubilee Exhibition in honour of the twenty-fifth year of the reign of His Majesty the Emperor William II. Consequently, it is only just that its very centre should be Anton von Werner's great picture depicting the opening of the first Reichstag by the Emperor William I. We have only to call to mind how many of the chief personages portrayed in this work have joined the great majority,—among others, the Prince Regent Luitpold, the King of Saxony, the Grand-Duke Friedrich of Baden, Bismarck and Moltke, the Secretary of State von Bottticher, the two Members of Parliament, Windhorst and Rickert—to recognise that Werner's picture is, in the truest sense of the word, an historical work. From the artistic point of view it may also be considered as historic. To-day our artists paint no such pictures, we have outlived this style of portraiture. The picture belongs to a period when artists were still afraid to deal with a subject of this kind from the purely artistic point of view. Nevertheless, the picture still proves effective. It is indeed surprising to note how gladly our eyes rest on this quiet and sober workmanship, after they have been surfeited with the eccentricities and absolute lack of form that distinguish the latest works of the modern school of painting. The great mass of red which forms the basis of the colour scheme of the whole picture, and the vidid light falling from the lofty bow-windows, still create an artistic and harmonious effect.

(Continued on page 8.)

BALKAN DEMOBILISATION.

SERVIAN OFFER ACCEPTED.

ONE-FOURTH OF TROOPS ONLY TO REMAIN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 17.

Servia, Greece and Montenegro have accepted Russia's invitation to hold a meeting of Premiers in St. Petersburg.

BELGRADE, June 17.

The King has refused to accept the resignation of M. Pasics. The latter will consequently continue his policy.

LONDON, June 18.

Bulgaria has consented to the Servian proposal to demobilise the troops on the frontier to one-fourth of their present strength. She stipulates that the disputed territory in Macedonia, shall be occupied by Servian and Bulgarian troops of equal strength, till the Tsar has delivered his arbitral award.

GREAT TURKISH CONSPIRACY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 17.

The police state that they have unearthed a widespread conspiracy to overthrow the Government by assassinations. Many leading men have been arrested, also thirty men appointed to murder Shefket Pasha, Talaat Bey, Djemal Bey and Aszmi Bey, all of whom are Young Turk leaders.

THE FINANCE COMMISSION.

LIST OF WITNESSES,

LONDON, June 18.

In addition to Mr. Lionel Abrahams, the Indian Currency and Finance Commission has examined Mr. Francis Newmarch, Mr. Walter Badock and Mr. H. H. Scott, of the India office, Mr. Hears, the broker and Sir Daniel Hamilton. Other gentlemen invited include, Mr. A. C. Cole, Bank of England, Mr. J. A. Toomey, General Manager, National Bank of India, Mr. Fraser, Chartered Bank, Mr. O. T. Barrow, Mr. H. M. Ross, nominated by the Bengal Chamber, Mr. J. C. Mitra, representing the Government of India, and Mr. M. de P. Webb.

Mr. Gokhale, under medical advice, has declined the invitation to give evidence, but has promised a statement of his views, which he will prepare in India, whither he returns some weeks prior to the other members of the Public Services' Commission.

THE MARCONI DEBATE.

POSSIBILITY OF NO DIVISION.

LONDON, June 17.

The Cabinet, to-day, considered the question of the procedure to be adopted in the debate on the report of the Marconi Committee, after which Mr. Asquith announced in the House of Commons that he did not propose to put down a Government motion regarding the Marconi report.

It is presumed in the Lobby that the Government will either meet the Opposition resolution with a direct negative, or will support some resolution from the Liberal back benches. It is reported, however, that there may be no division after the explanations of Sir Rufus Isaacs and Mr. Lloyd George.

THE WHEELER CASE.

CLOSELY WATCHED BY FOREIGN OFFICE.

LONDON, June 17.

Replying to a question in the House of Commmons in connection with the sentence on the Englishman, named Wheeler, who was condemned to four years' penal servitude by a Japanese court on a charge of obtaining money by selling obsolete knitting-machines at prices above their value, Sir Edward Grey said "As the case, which is one of considerable difficulty, is the subject of appeal, I would rather not express an opinion on the judgment at present. It will, however, be carefully watched."

THE DERBY STAKES.

APPLICATION TO BE MADE TO CHANCERY.

LONDON, June 17.

It is understood that an application will be made to Mr. Justice Eve, in the Chancery Division, on the 20th inst. asking that Messrs. Weatherby and the owners of the horses placed after the objection to Craganour, be restrained respectively from parting with and from receiving any part of the Derby Stakes.

AUSTRALIAN NAVY.

LONDON, June 18.

The Commonwealth has appointed Admiral George E. Patey to the command of the Australian Fleet.

Admiral George Edwin Patey, [illegible] commanded the 2nd [illegible]iron of the 2nd Division

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

LONDON, June 17.

Mr. Basil Thomson has been appointed Assistant Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, in succession to Sir Melville Macnaghten, resigned.

[Mr. Basil Thomson, is a son of the late Archbishop of York and was Secretary to the Prison Commission. After some years in the Colonial service, he was appointed Governor of Dartmoor Prison, and in 1907 went in the same capacity to Wormwood Scrubs.]

THE NEW DELHI.

TOWN-PLANNERS' PROGRESS.

PROJECT NEARLY COMPLETE BY AUTUMN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 17.

Mr. Montagu, in reply to Mr. King in the House of Commons, said that plans of the lay-out avenues and roads are appended to the Delhi Town-planning Committee's report, but no sketches have been accepted or plans for the buildings selected. The architects had commenced the plans for Government House before they left India. Mr. Montagu understood that the project would be fairly complete, when the architects returned to India in the autumn. The approval of the Government of India would be necessary before building was commenced.

Copies of the report on Modern Indian Architecture, drawn up under the auspices of the Indian Society, would be placed in the library. Photographs collected by the archæological officers, in accordance with the suggestions made by the Indian Society, would also be placed in the library. He had sent copies to the Society, who had full liberty to reproduce them.

Mr. King asked that members of the House of Commons should be acquainted with the subject, and have an opportunity of seeing the plans before they were finally approved, so that they might be able to offer suggestions.

Mr. Montagu replied that the approval rested with the Government of India, but said he would convey the request to Lord Crewe.

ENGLISH RACING.

RESULT OF THE ASCOT STAKES

LONDON, June 17.

The result of the Ascot Stakes is as follows:—

Rivoli..... 1
Catmint..... 2
Junior..... 3

Twenty-two ran.

Won by a length; one and a half lengths between second and third.

The betting at the start was:

100 to 7 against Rivoli.
100 to 6 against Catmint.
100 to 8 against Junior.

ROYAL HUNT CUP BETTING.

The betting on the Royal Hunt Cup is:

9 to 1 against Maiden Erlegh;
10 to 1 against Fairy King;
100 to 8 against Tuxedo and Adam Bede.
100 to 7 against Khedive III;
20 to 1 against Long Set and Cuthbert.

PROBABLE STARTERS.

LONDON, June 17.

The probable starters in the Royal Hunt Cup, with jockeys, are as follows:—

Long Set	Higgs.
Maiden Erlegh	Maher.
Adam Bede	Foy.
Eton Boy	Jelliss.
Bachelor's Hope	Donoghue.
Jaeger	Walter Griggs.
Cigar	Martin.
Bonbon Rose	Sharpe.
Jingling Geordie	Wheatley.
Fairy King	W. Huxley.
Castleton	Greening.
Tuxedo	Whalley.
Outram	Robbins
Oliver Goldsmith	Bullock.
Khedive III	R. Stokes.
Cuthbert	Buckley.
Highrock	E. Huxley.
Diadumenos	Prout.

No jockeys have been selected for the following:—Sleipner, Melody, Matelot, Shanballymore, Sobieski, and Cullen Castle.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN INDIA.

LONDON, June 17.

Replying to Sir John Spear, in the House of Commons, Mr. Runciman said that the investigation of the Foot and Mouth Disease Committee in India had been completed, but the drafting of the detailed report had been postponed, pending the return of Sir Stewart Stockman, who had been seriously ill, and was still unable to attend to business.

FLIGHT FROM PARIS TO ST. PETERSBURG.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 17.

The aviator, M. Moulinais, arrived here to-day, having completed a wonderful flight from Paris, the last portion being through half a gale. He intends to return to Paris *via* Helsingfors, Stockholm and Copenhagen.

OFFICERS' TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

LONDON, June 17.

Replying to Captain Clive in the House of Commons, Mr. Montagu said that the question of extending to majors and colonels the privilege of travelling first class for second class fare was being considered.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, June 18.

The death is announced of Canon Barnett.

[The Rev. Arthur Thomas Barnett, Canon of Gibraltar and Vicar of Stoke Poges, Bucks, since 1912, was born in 1858, the son of Thomas Barnett, of Knighton Grange, Chichester. He was also Chaplain to the Bishop of Gibraltar and Commissary to the Bishop of Western China. He had been Secretary of the White Cross League from 1886-9, Chaplain at Bordighera, Italy, from 1889 to 1911, Hon. Secretary to the Gibraltar Mission to Seamen from 1900-11, and since 1911 had held two incumbencies in England.]

GERMAN JUBILEE.

FEDERAL PRINCES' GIFT.

KAISER ON THE NATION'S PROGRESS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, June 17.

The features of to-day's Jubilee celebrations were an imposing procession of the Berlin guilds to the Castle to offer congratulations, and a gathering of the German Federal Princes, headed by the Prince Regent of Bavaria, whose address dwelt on the indissoluble unity of the States under the leadership of Prussia.

The Princes presented a centre-piece in the shape of a ship, surrounded by the coats-of-arms of the States.

The Emperor heartily thanked them for the gift, the form of which was particularly welcome to him. He dwelt on Germany's progress, emphasising the fact that progress was not confined to the Army and Navy, but extended, likewise to agriculture, industry, trade and the arts; also, which was important, to the cultivation of physical exercises.

The Emperor, in conclusion, said he would ever dedicate his strength to the welfare of his people and the preservation of German fidelity to her Allies.

WELSH DISESTABLISHMENT

BILL PASSES SECOND READING IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, June 17.

The House of Commons has passed the second reading of the Welsh Disestablishment Bill by 357 votes to 258.

GOVERNOR OF CEYLON.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT AT LAST.

LONDON, June 17.

Sir Robert Chalmers has been appointed Governor of Ceylon.

LONDON, June 18.

Mr. Harcourt, presiding at the Corona Club dinner yesterday, and announcing the appointment of Sir Robert Chalmers as Governor of Ceylon, dwelt on Sir Robert's supreme capacity for administration.

[Sir Robert Chalmers, K.C.B., has been permanent Secretary to the Treasury since 1911. He was Assistant Secretary to the Treasury from 1903-7, and Chairman of the Board of Revenue from 1907-11. He is the author of a "History of Currency in the British Colonies."]

THE MALAYAN BATTLESHIPS

INDIAN AND COLONIAL INVALIDS.

LONDON, June 16.

In his speech at the Corona Club, Mr. Harcourt eulogised the contribution to the fleet by the Malay States and said that if this act were ever attacked, he was prepared to defend it on imperial and economic grounds.

Mr. Harcourt announced that the Convalescent Hospital, Osborne, would henceforth be open to Indian and Colonial sufferers.

FRENCH BIRTH-RATE.

WORST FOR 115 YEARS.

PARIS, June 17.

Statistics, which will appear shortly, show that the birth-rate in France during 1911-12 was the worst for 115 years;

INDIAN DIVORCE SUIT.

LONDON, June 18.

Mr Justice Scrutton, in a long and learned judgment, has pronounced in favour of the plaintiff in the divorce action of Phillips versus Batho, which was originally tried in 1910 by the Bengal High Court, Mr. Phillips being then awarded £7,200 damages.

Mr. Justice Scrutton overruled the objection of the defendant that he was not in India, when the proceedings began, and that he was, therefore, not subject to the jurisdiction of the Indian court; and gave judgment for the plaintiff for the amount claimed.

MORE ULSTER RIFLES SEIZED

LONDON, June 17.

The police have seized four large cases of rifles and bayonets, which arrived by steamer at Drogheda.

A case of rifles and bayonets has also been seized on a steamer at Londonderry.

THE ARMS TRAFFIC.

LONDON, June 17.

The Admiralty announces that a seaman has been killed and five wounded in the arms traffic operations on the Tangistan coast.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 18.

With reference to the case of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs 4.000, in which three clerks of the E. B. S. R. are concerned, another man has been arrested. The Sealdah Railway Police brought under arrest on Monday last by the Darjeeling Mail from Saidpore, Dejendro Nath Banyal, head clerk of the Executive Engineer's office at Barrackpore, on a charge of aiding and abetting. The accused Dejendro was placed before the Sealdah Police Magistrate and committed to jail.

THE SUFFRAGETTE TRIAL.

HEAVY SENTENCES PASSED.

PRISONERS TO PAY COSTS OF PROSECUTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 17.

At the Suffragette conspiracy trial at the Old Bailey to-day, sentences of imprisonment were passed on the women as follows:—

Kerr, twelve months; Lake and Lennox, six months; Barrett, nine months; Sanders, fifteen months; and Kenney, eighteen months.

The chemist, Clayton, was sentenced to twenty-one months.

All will be confined in the third division, and each will pay a seventh of the costs of the prosecution.

The trial is a sequel to the raid on the offices of the Women's Social and Political Union—the organisation of the militant suffragettes—in Kingsway on April 30, when Scotland Yard took the first drastic step towards the complete suppression of the militant suffragette movement.

The raid was carried out under the direction of Superintendent Quinn, of the Special Political Branch of Scotland Yard, and about 100 constables, some in plain clothes and some in uniform. The raid was smartly executed and was practically over before anyone in the street knew what was happening. The policemen spread all over the large building, and all entrances were at once closed and guarded. Six leaders of the movement were arrested and afterwards charged with conspiracy, while the police removed from the various departments of the building a panthechinon load of important books and documents.

The names and descriptions of the prisoners as given at Bow street are:—

Harriet Roberta Kerr (54), manageress of the offices of the W.S.P.U.;

Agnes Lake, business manager of the "Suffragette" newspaper, of Walwood-road, Leytonstone;

Rachel Barrett, assistant editor of the "Suffragette" of Mecklenburgh-square, W.C;

Laura Geraldine Lennox, sub-editor of the "Suffragette" of Regent-street; and

Beatrice Helen Sanders (38), financial secretary of the W.S.P.U. of Brynmaer-road, Battersea.

The arrest of the other two prisoners Miss Annie Kenny (28), a travelling organiser and a prominent leader, and Mr. Edwin Godwin Clayton, an analytical chemist, of Richmond, were effected the next day.

THE CHARGE.

The charge was of conspiracy "with Emmeline Pankhurst and Christabel Pankhurst, and divers other women, members of the Women's Social and Political Union, to do damage to property of his Majesty's liege subjects to the extent of £5 and upwards.

It was stated that Mrs. Sanders managed the finances of the Union, and until recently the banking account stood in her name. In her room at the offices were found documents of considerable importance. Miss Kerr had signed letters as the acting secretary, and she was also the business manager. In her possession were found documents of a very startling character. Miss Kenny was also an organiser. She had taken part with Mrs. Drummond, Mrs. Pankhurst, and Mr. George Lansbury in meetings at which most violent and inflammatory speeches had been made. Clayton was an analytical chemist, a Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry, and a Fellow of the Chemical Society, and the evidence showed that for months past he had been one of the most active conspirators. He had put his knowledge and his brains at the disposal of the Union for the purpose of carrying out crimes and of producing what was described in the "Suffragette" as the "reign of terror in London."

Astounding revelations of the secret workings of the W. S. P. U. were made at the hearings of the charge, among the sensational projects revealed were:—

A scheme to make all London sneeze and

A plot to cause £20,000 damage to some dockyard.

Speaking at the first hearing on behalf of the Director of Public Prosecutions, Mr. Bodkin issued a warning that in future prosecutions would be conducted against.

Any printer printing militant literature.

Subscribers to the funds of the W.S.P.U.

Persons delivering inflammatory speeches.

A WONDERFUL ESCAPE.

HOW AN OIL CARGO SAVED A SHIP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 18.

A strange story has been told by Captain Burn of the steamer Saranac, owned by the Tank Storage and Carriage Co. of London to the "Statesman's" representative. The Saranac is a mail steamer and was carrying 6,300 tons of oil from New York to Calcutta. On May 28, when seven miles from Point de Galle, Ceylon, and three miles out from the shore she struck an uncharted rock three times, and it was found that two of the tanks in the middle of the ship were letting in water. Water came in and lifted the oil to the top of the tank and there it stopped. In this condition the vessel was navigated up to Calcutta, a journey which took five days. When the cargo of oil had been pumped out, the vessel went into dry dock and it was only then that the extent of the damage was discovered. Fore and aft were two huge rents in the plates, many of which had been started, and in the hull was a gash, twenty to thirty feet long, and an inch wide, while here and there were huge dents big enough for a man to put his head through. Any ordinary steamer so damaged would have gone down in a very short time, while the Saranac, being loaded with oil, the cargo kept the water out and the vessel floated almost as well as though nothing had happened.

THE BURMA STRIKE.

SOME CONGESTION OF GOODS TRAFFIC.

NUMBER OF MENIALS CEASE WORK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, June 18.

Word was received here last evening from Letpadan through Mr. Philips, District Locomotive Superintendent, that the locomotive staff has returned to work, and that Mr. Pratt, District Traffic Superintendent, had prevailed upon the traffic staff to do likewise. The Agent had notified the strikers that if they would return to work and present their grievances in a proper manner he would give them his personal attention. They were all at work again to-day.

On the other hand all the menial traffic staff of Malwegon struck on Tuesday night, and as a result there is a certain amount of congestion in the goods traffic. It is hoped to arrange to clear this to-morrow.

On Tuesday night Mr. Couchman, the Agent of the company, wired to all the locomotive stations on the line to the effect that it was understood that the firemen at certain stations were not inclined to resume work. He deprecated that step and asked them to submit their grievances in the proper manner when they would receive his personal attention. The message further stated that all who worked loyally for the company would not be forgotten, but all those who left their work without giving due notice would have to take the consequences.

This morning information was received at the office of the company that it was understood that all the menial traffic staffs from Rangoon to Toungoo were going out, and in consequence the Agent sent a notification to the Press advising them of this and requesting intending passengers to delay their journeys, unless absolutely necessary. A similar telegraphic message to that effect was sent to locomotive stations on the previous night, and also to the traffic staffs at these stations.

The number of men out in Malweyarne is between fifty and sixty. About fifty grievances by telegraph were received by the Agent to day, many of which are anonymous, and the Agent has asked that those grievances be presented in a proper manner.

It was learned this afternoon that the Rangoon station staff was shortly going to send a petition to the Agent.

COCAINE SMUGGLER CAUGHT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 18.

Judgment was delivered to-day at the Police Court, in the case in which Kali Charan was charged with being in possession of and importing 491 ounces of cocaine without a license. The Magistrate remarked that cocaine in question had come in bales of old clothes, and that the accused had said that he was employed by a man named Ram Persad, whose endorsement was on the back of the bill of lading. He had not, however, produced Ram Persad though given every opportunity to do so; nor had he given any satisfactory evidence of the existence of such person. Kali Charan was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ZALUN REBELS' APPEALS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON JUNE, 18.

The remaining two cases arising out of the Zalun rebellion case, in which Po Thaung, headman of Mayoka. was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Judge of Basssein, for his omission to give information of the intention of the rebels to wage war, and three others were sentenced to transportation for life for conspiring to wage war against the King, were heard in appeal to-day before the Chief Court, who heard the previous appeals connected with the same rebellion.

Judgment was reserved.

DACOITS' DESPERATE FIGHT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 18.

In connection with the dacoity in the house of a rich tailor of Arakpur, near Tollygunge, in November last, five prisoners have been sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment and one acquitted.

The two leaders were captured by the police during the committing of a dacoity after a desperate fight in which several men on both sides were injured.

HEAD CONSTABLE'S APPEAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 18.

The High Court has admitted an appeal in the case of Sharif Khan, a head constable, convicted of perjury, bail being granted to the petitioner.

HARDINGE BIRTHDAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 18.

In connection with Children's day, arrangements have been made in Howrah, to entertain all the European and Anglo-Indian children between 5 to 14 years of age, to tea and at an entertainment at the Howrah Town Hall on Friday.

THE MULTAN MURDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MULTAN CITY, June 18.

The Sessions Judge of Multan, to-day, agreeing with the assessors, found Rahim guilty of the murder of Khan Sahib Abdul Haq, and sentenced him to death, subject to the confirmation of the Chief Court.

BARISAL CASE.

TWO APPROVERS ACCEPTED.

ARMS IMPORTED FROM GERMANY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARISAL, June 18.

In the Barisal conspiracy case yesterday, on the prayer of Mr. Gupta for the Crown, the magistrate granted pardon to two approvers, Girindra Mohun Das and Rajani Kanta Das. Counsel, in opening the case, said that in consequence of certain information a box belonging to Girindra Das was searched and several seditious papers, arms and booty of the Nanagenbund dacoity were discovered. The police also got information that the accused belonged to a society, which among other overt acts committed dacoities at Nangalbund, Comilla, Kuseingal, Kakuria, Birangal, Panam and Kola, the distribution of seditious leaflets and the murder of police officers.

Counsel next referred to the quarterly report of the organisation, giving a report about Durgapur, Ameerabad, Belonia, Saraitali and Beedgram. The next document was a list of the names of members of the organisation.

After referring to other documents, Mr. Gupta concluded his opening address and examined the approver Girindra Mohun Das Gupta, son of Mr. Jamini Mohun Das Gupta, Additional Magistrate of Midnapore. He said that he was convicted of receiving properties stolen at the Nangalbund dacoity and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Saroda and Banikanta induced him to join the secret society; he took the vow at Kali's temple. The rules of membership were binding on the members.

Narendra Nath Sen was their general leader. Witness gave the names of the members of the different branch societies. He next gave the names of some of the members who took part in the Panam, Kola and Nangalbund dacoities. Witness said that the "samity" people used to obtain arms by paying more than the sale price from Calcutta dealers ordinary and also imported arms from Germany. He described how the properties looted at the Nangalbund dacoity came into his possession and were found in his box. Witness had not concluded when the court rose for the day.

SOLDIER ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

COURT-MARTIAL AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, June 18.

A District Court martial was held yesterday morning in Fort St. George for the trial of Pte. Michael Connor, of the 1st Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, of the garrison at Fort St. George, charged with attempting to commit suicide. The court was composed of Captain W. R. Lawrenson, 86th Carnatic Infantry, as the President, Captain A Brodhurst-Hill, 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers and Lieutenant A. D. M. Cole, 86th Carnatic Infantry, as members and Lieutenant J. F. K. Doobs, Acting Adjutant, 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers, as Prosecutor.

The charge against the accused was that on the night of the 4th ultimo, he attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself with a rifle.

In answer to the charge the accused pleaded not guilty and stated that he did not know what he was doing at the time and neither did he remember how it happened The accused said that he did not intend to call witnesses for the defence, but he wished to make an oral statement. He said that at 6 o'clock on the evening of the 4th ult., he went to the canteen and had a little more than usual to drink, and he did not remember anything of the shooting affair or of anything at all until he awoke in the hospital the next day.

The finding of the court will be forwarded to the General Officer, Commanding the Southern Brigade for confirmation.

SUICIDE OF A DENTIST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, June 18.

A correspondent from Kottayum wires that Mr Buckingham Stephens, dentist, committed suicide at Vycombe on the 9th instant by blowing his brains out with a revolver. The usual inquest was held by the police, and Arch-Deacon Palmer officiated at the funeral on the 11th instant at Kottayum cemetery.

KATHIAWAR FLOODS.

SEVERE DAMAGE AT KUNDLA.

Later accounts of the Kathiawar floods say that Kundla has suffered considerably. About twenty inches of rain were recorded in eight hours. The river, Navli, situated between the town of Kundla and Savar, rose considerably, and houses on the banks on both sides of the river were carried away. It has been reported that eight lives have been lost in that town. The traders are the greatest sufferers, as all the merchandise was stored in godowns on the river-bank and the godowns have been carried away with all their contents. Merchants have lost not only their stock-in-trade but their cash and books. As the waters rushed into houses on the river-bank, people made a rush to the hospital building, where two hundred took shelter for an hour until the water subsided.

At Mhowa, besides the damage reported yesterday it has been ascertained that three country craft were totally destroyed, while several laden with cargo were filled with water.

The villages of Vadli and Wagnugger, situated about a couple of miles away from Mhowa, have been entirely swept away. It has not been ascertained how many lives have been lost.

The damage done at Mhowa will not fall short of Rs. 5 lakhs.

At Talaja Bunder seven craft, one of which was fully laden with cargo have been carried away.

Gas is a valuable [illegible] to the ventilation of your room: it also destroys the organic impurities we exhale, and it is this which gives gas its greatest hygienic advantage over any other form of lighting.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

A GREAT PROBLEM.

It is high time that the problem of Indians in the colonies should occupy the best brains available in British statesmanship. It is a problem which demands the closest scrutiny, not piecemeal, but comprehensively. It clamours for a settlement with growing intensity and insistence, and the settlement to be at all satisfactory must rest on an enduring foundation. It cannot be solved by handling half-heartedly stray incidents and episodes now in this colony and now in that. It is necessary to lay down and determine principles of universal application and to base rules framed on those principles, for the guidance of the Empire. Indeed this problem, as time goes on, will not be limited to the British Empire. It is getting world-wide and with the approximation of East and West, with the spirit of the West, working like a leaven among the countless millions of the East it may blaze forth into a question of vital moment, which will not suffer itself to sleep. The West has won for itself outlets in the East. The contact has brought with it the enlightenment of the West, its ambitions, it energies and activities. Now Asiatic races look for a foot-hold in the West. Their incursion is peaceful, though persistent. It is regarded by the white population as a menace, and they have been exercising their ingenuity to turn back the tide. They would bolt and bar the door against the coloured peoples,—the Yellow peril and the Brown peril,—and they have been devising new obstacles and difficulties to stem the tide. It has a way of creeping in, nevertheless, and it threatens to over-spread. Asiatics are able to hold their ground, and to triumph over wrongs and disabilities and oppression. The world is shrinking, while the human race is multiplying, and the superfluous population everywhere will be hungering more fiercely than ever for the waste places of the earth, and, failing these, for likely places in their neighbour's domains. This same problem has created at present a tension between America and Japan. But my immediate concern is to consider it in relation to the British Empire, and every lover of the British rule and power will heartily wish for a harmonious settlement of the racial question. The treatment of Indians in South Africa has caused much bitterness, vexation and disappointment in India. Mr. Gokhale's mission has proved abortive, after all, though it is no fault of Mr. Gokhale that he finds himself deceived. The failure only accentuates the enormous difficulties which surround this question. The Sikhs in Canada are now being encumbered by similar disabilities, and their representatives, who have been ventilating their grievances in England, will shortly come over here. The most painful feature of their case is that they are placed by the Dominion Government in a far worse position than the Chinese and the Japanese. Here is a grievous anomaly that subjects of the same Empire are placed at a great disadvantage, in comparison with aliens belonging to foreign countries.

A ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

The mother country should invite the colonies, as well as India, to a round table conference for the discussion and settlement of preliminaries to a lasting agreement. The broad principles to be applied to it should be defined and established, once for all. I know full well that this is easier said than done. I am sensible of the limitations to the power of the mother country in relation to her colonies, and of the antipathy, mainly natural, to people far removed from the white races in colour, creed and customs. The colour-bar will ever operate as a powerful factor, and when it is combined with economic interests in danger of being seriously threatened by the thrifty, industrious and temperate Asiatic, whose wants are comparatively few, and who can live comparatively on little, the antipathy grows irresistible, and is scarcely amenable to reason or equity, or even policy. Is it impossible, in spite of all these difficulties, to come to a general agreement based upon the principle of restricted immigration under conditions which will reasonably safeguard the interests of the colonies, and, at the same time, respect the feeling of Indians and ensure to them a free and unmolested career? Unrestricted immigration, which would flood the colonies with Asiatic hordes, is, of course, out of the question. It is an idea too absurd to be entertained for a moment. But I think it is not impossible to devise a system of immigration which, while it will not offend susceptibilities, on the one hand, will not endanger economic interests on the other. It is not beyond hope that an appeal to higher patriotism may prevail over narrow prejudices and insular interests, for the sake of the harmony of the Empire, of which we are all so proud, and which will derive additional strength when it is knit together by bonds of sympathy and good fellowship. The work of the proposed conference would be facilitated by a recognition of the eternal principles of justice.

VALUE OF HISTORICAL STUDY.

Lord Syndenham has discoursed at home on the value of a study of Anglo-Indian history, ascribing to its ignorance the apathy found in England regarding India. The more Indians and Britains understood their joint history, he said, the deeper would be the mutual respect, and sense of the need of each other. I remember his Lordship having made similar observations in some of his speeches, while he was in our midst. No one will be prepared to underrate the value of a study of Indian history, and I should not confine it to the Anglo-Indian period, if the pre-British era is to be compared intelligently with the period covered by the British rule. It will serve as an antidote to passionate criticisms, inspired by lack of historical knowledge and perception. But the obvious recourse to the sound advice given by Lord Sydenham, which has found expression in vernacular papers, is that his omission of history from the Bombay University course was inconsistent with his emphatic declarations as to its value and importance,

It was urged by his supporters, at the time when discussion was hot on this question, that history was not properly and efficiently taught in our colleges. That surely, was an argument not for the exclusion of history from the curriculum, but for providing better means for teaching it. We, Indians, are generally lacking in the historical faculty, and depriving us of the means of cultivating and developing the faculty was not the best way of remedying the defect.

LORD CURZON ON THE NEW CAPITAL.

SPEAKING at the Calcutta dinner held in London, Lord Curzon declared, once again, that the change of capital was a serious mistake, and he earned the applause of his hearers by predicting that no good will ever come of it. He told them, in his best rhetorical manner that the "Viceregal Court would be a guilded phantom haunting the halls of Delhi;" and he discovered overwhelming attachment to the historical associations of Calcutta, for which alone, if for no other reason, he should have opposed the change, forgetting meanwhile, that for such associations there is no place in India which can challenge comparison with Delhi. It has a history, somewhat like that of Imperial Rome. Lord Curzon pleaded for a strong central Government as essential to the continuance of British domination, but he was sure that, owing to the transfer of the seat of Government to Delhi, "the power of initiative would gradually go elsewhere". We may await the full text of his speech to see if he has explained why the change should operate disastrously on the fortunes of the supreme Government. It was welcomed exactly because, with Delhi for its base, the supreme authority would be more centrally situated, and more evenly distributed; that removed from the disproportionate influence of a particular province, it would occupy at Delhi a neutral position, more favourable to an impartial view of imperial concerns. The isolation of Government from the trammels of "a strong public opinion" which is deplored by Lord Curzon, will rather preserve it from an undue bias in its favour. I suppose the government of India can live and flourish, although it is no longer in close proximity to Calcutta. As his Lordship has himself admitted, the change is now past recall. Why then rue it still? Calcutta has reconciled herself to it. In the first heat of indignation and surprise, she did, indeed, vow vengeance on the devoted head of Lord Hardinge, and she cried aloud that she was betrayed and undone. But she did not take very long to regain her composure, and she has been her normal self again. She consoled herself with the thought that whatever kings or their vicegerants might do, she will still maintain her pride of place as the first city in India, not even excepting Bombay, with sullen pride she has declared that she does not require the Viceregal presence and countenance for her trade and commerce, which, shesees has not suffered by the change. When the feeling of sudden dismay had passed away, Calcutta held up her head with the proud consciousness that men may come and men may go, but that she will go on for ever.

DION.

THE LATE LORD AVEBURY.

Writing of the late Lord Avebury, a Home paper says that in his study at High Elms close to a window, his lordship kept a store of honey, in order the more easily to follow operations of his winged visitors. Of one wasp he made quite a pet, and he relates its story in his fascinating volume, "Ants, Bees, and Wasps."

A WASP'S HISTORY.

I kept a specimen of Polistes gallica for no less than nine months. I took her with her nest, in the Pyrenees, early in May. The nest consisted of about twenty cells, the majority of which contained one egg; but as yet no grubs had been hatched out, and, of course, my wasp was yet alone in the world. I had no difficulty in inducing her to feed on my hand; but at first she was shy and nervous. She kept her sting in constant readiness, and once or twice in the train, when the railway officials came for tickets, and I was compelled to hurry her back into her bottle, she stung me slightly —I think, however, entirely from fright.

Gradually she became quite used to me, and, when I took her on my hand, apparently expected to be fed. She even allowed me to stroke her without any appearance of fear, and, for some months, I never saw her sting. When the cold weather came on she fell into a drowsy state, and I began to hope she would hibernate and survive the winter. I kept her in a dark place, but watched her carefully, and fed her if ever she seemed at all restless.

She came out occasionally, and seemed as well as usual till near the end of February, when one day I observed she had nearly lost the use of her antennæ, though the rest of the body was as usual. She would take no food. Next day I tried again to feed her, but the head seemed dead, though she could still move her legs, wings, and abdomen. The following day I offered her food for the last time; but both head and thorax were dead or paralysed; she could but move her tail, a last token, as I could almost fancy, of gratitude and affection. As far as I could judge, her death was quite painless, and she now occupies a place in the British Museum.

MAKING ANTS DRUNK.

As a naturalist the late peer showed an amount of patience which was astonishing in a business man. Ants and bees were his special study. As an illustration it may be mentioned that he once watched an ant at work from six in the morning until a quarter to ten at night.

Some years ago he was made the subject of jocular paragraphs in the Presson account of his having rendered a number of ants intoxicated. Withdrawing some insects from one of his nests, he placed them into a whisky bottle, and, having shaken them up, turned them out in a druken condition. His object was to ascertain how other ants would treat their inebriated brethren. This experiment is described in "The Senses of Animals."

I took a number of ants half from one nest, and half from another, and made them very drunk so as to be thoroughly insensible. I then marked them with spots of different colours so as to distinguish between the two lots and put them on a table near where some ants belonging to the nest from which one half of them had been taken were feeding on some honey. The table was surrounded by a moat containing water to prevent the ants from wandering away. The sober ants were rather puzzled, but, after examining the intoxicated individuals, they picked up the strangers, and threw them into the ditch while they carried their own friends into the nest, where, no doubt, they slept off the effects of the spirits.

TREACHER AND COMPANY.

GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of Messrs. Treacher and Company was held last evening at the offices of the company in Hornby Road, Fort. Mr. Barlow, chairman of the Board of Directors, presiding.

There has been a feeling among a large number of the shareholders that the company should be taken into voluntary liquidation and a circular, over the signature of Dr. Dinsha Master, Mr. S. N. Gazdar and others was distributed amongst the shareholders urging them to send proxies in favour of a resolution which they intended to bring before a meeting of the company for a voluntary or gradual liquidation of the company. Armed with proxies for a very large number of votes, Mr. Kolah, Mr. Gazdar and those who were of their view attended the meeting last evening, determined to carry all resolutions in their own terms. Under these circumstances there was an unusually large attendance at the meeting.

Another circular was yesterday given to each shareholder as he entered the meeting. It ran as follows:

To the Shareholders of Messrs. Treacher and Co., Ltd.

Gentlemen —As a shareholder in Treacher's for the past eleven years, I appeal to you to give serious thought before entertaining any resolution that may lead to the liquidation of this old concern.

The firm of John Treacher and Company dates back to the days when organisations like the P. & O. Company, first sailed to Eastern waters and the G. I. P. Railway opened their first section of that line—and I would ask you, gentlemen, if any one here present would advocate the closing down of either of those well organized institutions if dividends of 5 per cent. and less were paid to their shareholders? Why then, gentlemen, should we shareholders, present and absent, seek to close down the oldest trading concern in Western India, simply because it has been suffering for the past few years?

The tide having turned let us join hands as shareholders and demand close supervision by the management and its staff of European assistants.

Individually, I have had to do with convenanted labour for close upon forty years and also know what it was to be an assistant for the first eleven years of my residence in Bombay and I contend, gentlemen, if, as shareholders, we wish to advance the interests of this old established trading concern let us not be weary, but rather let us give the present executive a further period to resuscitate Treacher and Company, Limited.

(Sd.) G. CLARIDGE.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, made the following remarks:—

I wish to express my regret at the absence of our valuable colleague Dr. K. N. Sahiar who is unable to be present through severe illness from which he has been suffering for some weeks past. It is on account of this circumstance that his signature does not appear on the accounts. It is very gratifying to meet you to-day with such favourable accounts as we are able to put before you, and also to be able to do so at an earlier date than has been possible for some years past this being due to the system of stock books now in use in some departments. I intend to make what I have to say, as short and as free from controversial matter as possible, but shall of course, be ready to answer any questions that may be asked regarding the accounts and to reply to any criticism that may be forthcoming, asking only that such criticism may be couched in temperate language. Your directors do not profess to be incapable of making mistakes but they assert that any action they take in the Company's affairs is actuated by what they consider honestly to be for the good of the business, and is done in a straightforward manner and I wish it to be understood clearly that so long as I am in this chair or remain a director of the Company any hint or implication of dishonest or deceptive conduct by the board, in connection with the accounts or anything else, will be resented in the most emphatic manner. These remarks are forced upon me by what occurred in this room at our last meeting and I trust that in to-day's proceedings there may be nothing similar and that the good sense of the meeting will allow us to get through our business quietly and harmoniously, and with that decorum which has unfortunately been wanting on recent occasions.

LEGAL CHARGES.

Another matter, I am obliged to refer to which I would rather have left alone, and that is the unfortunate litigation of last year between the directors and a shareholder. I mention it solely for the purpose of correcting a misapprehension which appears to exist in the minds of some members of the Company. We hear that it has been said that the costs of that litigation have been charged to the Company and I wish therefore to state in the clearest possible language that such a rumour is absolutely without foundation. The whole costs have been borne by those directors who were parties to the prosecution, and not one anna has been debited in the accounts for costs incurred in either the Police Court, or the High Court or incidental to the proceedings.

I now turn to the accounts and the first point to draw attention to is that we have made a net profit in the year of very nearly Rs. 52,000, being a little over 5 per cent. This compares most favourably with recent years and is Rs. 24,000 in excess of last year's result, but the most gratifying thing is, not the actual amount, but the fact that substantial advance has been made bearing out the views expressed by the board at the last two meetings, and encouraging us in our decided opinion that the business is improving and will improve still further. I would draw your attention to the fact that the past year has been an entirely normal one, not marked by any special conditions likely to contribute to increased earnings. Not long after your present manager took charge he expressed his opinion that it would take four years to re-establish the business and bring it up again to its full earning capacity. He has now been two full years in charge and has given all his time and attention to setting our house in order; but it is impossible to do everything at once and there is much more yet to be done before we can say that the business has been thoroughly reorganized. You manager expects to be ble in the current working year to make further considerable improvements tending to still greater increase in our profits. Your directors have faith in the sucess of the business but to make this sucess more certain it is desirable that the public and our customers and staff shoul d know that the company is no longer a house divided against itself and I trust, gentlemen, that your action at this meeting may be such as to show clearly that this is so.

COMPANY'S FINANCIAL POSITION.

Turning now to the accounts, I do not propose to refer in detail to the different items but only to mention a few points of importance.

You will have noticed that investments are less than last year by Rs. 45,000, which is accounted for by our having sold Rs. 44,000 of the Port Trust bonds. This step became necessary to unable us to continue our policy of economical working of the Company's finances, because the bonds bear only 4 per cent. interest whereas the financing of our inports costs 6 per cent. You must bear in mind that at the general meeting of 27th July, 1911, you voted Rs. 1,06,000, of the Company's money partly to make good previous losses and partly to pay a dividend of Rs. 60,000. This payment of Rs. 60,000 could of course, not be made out of nothing and had necessarily to be provided from somewhere sooner or later. We took what we considered to be a favourable moment for effecting the sale and have been able during the current year to pay our way with very little assistance from the Bank. You will notice that whereas at 31st March, 1912, we owed the Bank Rs. 20,000 we had at the 31st March, 1913, a balance in hand nearly sufficient to meet payment of the dividend which you will be asked to sanction this evening. There is an item in the accounts of Rs. 5,500 carried to suspense account against certain old outstandings. The necessity to provide for this is much to be regretted as, without it our profits for the year would have enabled us to pay you a dividend of Rs. 5 per cent. and still to carry forward nearly Rs. 2,000.

THE V. P. P. ACCOUNT.

I want to bring this very clearly to your notice, that the actual net profit earned for the year was over half a lakh of rupees—although in order to make provision towards an old outstanding—a legacy left by a previous regime but only recently discovered, we have been compelled to cut the dividend down. You will naturally expect some explanation regarding this matter. The Company has for many years had large dealings with customers through V. P. Post a record of all these transactions is kept in a separate ledger. When your present manager took charge he made a note, amongst other matters requiring attention, to have this V. P. P. account kept in a clearer and better from than that in existence at the time. Other things more urgently required his attention at first for it is impossible to do everything at once. Then he was taken seriously ill just after our last annual meeting and we were deprived of his services for three years a very serious deprivation indeed. When at length free to attend to this matter he arranged a new and very complete system for keeping G. P. P. account, which system is now in use, but in doing so, he discovered very serious irregularities in the old account. The matter is being investigated but as the irregularities extend over a period of six or seven years it is a slow work to trace out each individual item. So far as investigations have gone it seems that the errors are largely due to the return of goods by customers which goods have been passed back into stockwithout entries for them having been made and that consequently the accounts of the years in which this occurred gained what our accounts of to-day are unfortunately called upon to pay for. It is possible also that in some cases remittances have failed to come back to us through the Post Office but only a complete search into details so far as possible, will enable us to arrive at the full facts. I cannot impress on you too strongly that this is not actually an ascertained loss to the Company although it compels the writing off of Rs. 5,500 in this year and perhaps more later on.

QUESTIONS BY SHAREHOLDERS.

Several shareholders then put various questions to the Chairman.

Mr. R. E. Bharucha asked what depreciation had been allowed on account of stock which was unsaleable and also the amount of old or bad debts?

The chairman replied that no value was put on unsaleable stocks, and he did not know that old debts would be bad debts.

Mr. Bharucha said that the law laid down that a three-year old debt was irrecoverable and bad.

The chairman: Nonsense!

Mr. Bharucha: What do you mean by "Nonsense"? I am as much a gentleman as you are, and you must address me with respect.

The Chairman: I have given you my replies.

Mr. Bharucha: I am totally dissatisfied with them.

Mr. Bharucha next asked what was the rateable value of Treacher's buildings on which municipal tax was paid?

The chairman replied that it could be otained from the books and if the question was submitted after the meeting was over it would be answered.

Mr. Cooverji Mehta then asked if it was true that Mr. A. M. Tod and Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta were asked by the Board of Directors to buy five shares of the Company each, because the Directors wanted them to be members of the Board.

The chairman replied that it was not true that they were asked to purchase 5 shares each. The directors had carefully considered several names from the shareholders and after mature considerations those two gentlemen were appointed.

Mr. Ardeshir Dalal wished to know the "turn over" of the last and the previous years respectively.

The chairman said that he was advised by the expert not to put these facts before the public. Shareholders wishing to know such details might get them from the manager.

Mr. S. N. Gazdar asked if the chairman would justify his statement that the Company's business showed an improvement over the last few years?

The chairman quoted figures from the last and the previous year's statements of accounts.

Mr. Gazdar next asked if Mr. S. E. Wardon was prepared to relate before the meeting his three years' experience as a rector.

The chairman: You are to ask me questions about the last year's accounts only.

Mr. Kola then rose to criticise the statement of accounts. He quoted several items and pointed out that the company had made a profit of Rs. 45,000 on a capital of seventeen lakhs. When the amount of rent, which could be realised if the properties were rented, was deducted and the interest on the Port Trust Bonds was also taken into account the nett profit was only Rs. 3,000. Taking the stock value at seven and a half lakhs the profit was only one half per cent. No man taking an impartial view of the position, Mr. Kolah thought, could congratulate the company upon such results. The company was spending more than 50 per cent. of the profits on the staff and 25 per cent. on other necessary expenses, leaving only 25 per cent. of the profits to be divided amongst the shareholders. Under such circumstances, he thought, it was not wise to continue the business of the company. Personally he would like to reject the proposal for the adoption of the report and the accounts, but in order not to deprive the shareholders of the 5 per cent dividend which was offered to them he would not vote against it. He would not bring forward the question of liquidation of the Company that evening. It would be brought before a special meeting and the crisis, which he thought was inevitable was bound to come shortly. He did not approve of the idea of frittering away substantial security to increase their stock which after some time was bound to depreciate in value,

Mr. C. V. Mehta said that the expenditure and profits showed the same proportions in past years, and no one ever thought then of suggesting the liquidation of the Company. The opposition and the rumour of liquidation had caused the drop in their earnings. He said that if the shareholders had no confidence in the directors, he and his colleagues did not wish to continue in office. He suggested that a fair trial must be given to the management.

Mr. J. C Cursetji and Dr. Master argued that the opposition to the board and the circular suggesting liquidation had not had the effect of lowering the position of the firm.

Several members said that they had nothing to say against the directors. They might differ as to the methods adopted but they believed that they were actuated by honest motives, and he hoped the chairman would give the other side the credit of acting with honest motives also for the good of the Company.

Mr. S. E. Warden a late director, suggested that they might refer the whole question to a committee of two European and two Indian share-holders. The adverse remarks which had been made unnecessarily affected the credit and business of the company.

The chairman having replied briefly, the proposal to adopt the report was carried, only seven shareholders out of a large number voting for it. The rest abstained from voting.

A dividend of Rs. 22-8 per share was declared. Only five members voted for the proposition, the rest abstaining.

Mr. S.E. Warden moved the re-election of Dr. Sahiar as a director but an amendment was moved by the opposite party and Mr. D. F. Wadia was accordingly elected in his place, by an overwhelming majority.

It was moved by Mr. Tod and seconded by the chairman that Messrs. E. F. Furguson and Company and Messrs. Cornfort and Mistry be appointed auditors.

To this Mr. Hakem moved an amendment that Messrs. Rice and Company and Messrs. Chandabhai and Joshi be appointed auditors.

The amendment was carried by an overwhelming majority.

A hearty vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings of the meeting which lasted for three hours.

INSURED FOR RS. 80,000.

BENEFICIARY RENOUNCES CLAIM

At the adjourned enquiry regarding the death of Baburao Balwantrao Gaekwar, a member of the family of the Bhaya Sahib of Poona, whose body was found impaled on the railing of the compound of a house in Queen's Road, Marine Lines, on the 12th instant, held yesterday evening at the Morgue, Kursetji Jeevanjee Gazdar, a merchant, residing at Napean Sea Road was examined.

He said he was conducting a case for Baburao in a Poona court and in connection with this had met him at the house of a Mr. Bolton, a Parsee, in Queen's Road. Deceased slept at Bolton's house on the night before his death Baburao had seemed very stupid and had talked nonsense to him on one or two occasions and in witness' opinion was not quite right in his head. He had heard that Bolton had taken an insurance policy on the life of the deceased. Bolton had financed the deceased through witness. He had heard that deceased threw himself out of a window. Witness had no suspicion of foul play.

Cursetji Dinshaw Bolton, a merchant, residing in Queen's Road, said that he had known the deceased for about 2 years. He was introduced to him by Mr. Cursetji J. Guzdar who asked him to finance the deceased in some litigation. He advanced him Rs. 60,000. This case had lasted one year and ten months.

The deceased met with his death on the 12th instant. On the previous evening, the deceased came to witnesse' house with Mr. Gazdar. He went out again with another gentleman and returned about 9-15. It was then too late for him to go to Mr. Gazdar's house where he usually slept, and he slept at witness's house. Witness went to bed at 9-45 p.m. The deceased slept on the second floor at the other end of the verandah. About 5-30 a.m on the 12th instant witness heard loud talking in the house. He was told that Baburao had jumped from the verandah. He ran down and saw the deceased on an iron spike of the railings which ran round the house. A police sepoy and a Parsi cook removed him from the spike and laid him in the road. He questioned the deceased how he fell and he said "My head turned and I fell down." He was taken in a victoria to the hospital. The window near the chair on which the deceased had been sitting was open. Witness insured the life of the deceased a fortnight before his death as he was advised by his solicitors to do so, as in the event of his death witness would not get his money. Deceased was insured for Rs. 80,000 with the Norwich Union Insurance Company. Witness had written to the Insurance Company that the had renounced all claims to the money. The premium of Rs. 2,100 had been returned to him. Witness had received no other considertion. Mr. Gazdar had told him that the deceased was peculiar in his head but witness had never noticed anything peculiar about him.

Further enquiry was adjourned to the 25th instant.

KARACHI NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, June 15.

After an unusually cool and pleasant May, June was ushered in with a phenomenal temperature which rose on the 4th instant to as much as 116 or even 117 degrees. If this record is to be relied on, and there seems no reason to distrust it, we have experienced the hottest day within the memory of most of the inhabitants of this place. Fortunately for us there was no sudden cessation of the breeze which makes life here so much less unbearable than even in places where the thermometer does not register so great a temperature. The "typical monsoon conditions now prevailing over the whole of India" have asserted themselves here now, the sky is overcast and a strong breeze straigh from the sea, now and then rising also to a gale, prevails night and day, and has consequently reduced the heat.

CRICKET.

Notwithstanding the weather conditions cricket, as well as other out-door exercises, are in full swing. The 3rd instant being a holiday, a whole day match was played on the Gymkhana ground between the Gymkhana and the Parsee Institute. The match was singular in respect to the extraordinary number of batsmen, especially of the Gymkhana eleven, given out "l-w-b," and which reminds one of the acute stage which the discussion on this point has reached at home. When more than an hour remained for the drawing of stumps, the match looked an easy win for the Parsees, for they wanted only about 50 runs and had 5 more wickets to go, but the batsmen were unable to make the necessary runs, and there was an exciting finish when the Gymkhana won by 11 runs about 3 minutes before time. The following are the scores:—

GYMKHANA.

F G Travers, b C H Ramshaw ...	80
H Geary, l-b-w, C H Ramshaw..	5*
C H Wilson, c H M Dinshaw, b B F Minwalla	25
A P Manning, l-b-w, B H Ghadiali	6
St J L Oliver, l-b-w, B H Ghadiali	20
F L Bidow, c F K Sethna, b B H Ghadali	8
G R Chebam, b C H Ramshaw.	3
Capt Twiss, not out	20
L Brochi, b B H Ghadiali ...	2
G N Morgan, l-b-w, G H Ghadiali	0
G W Wilson, l-b-w B H Ghadiali	2
Extras	8
Total ...	189

PARSI INSTITUTE.

N M Dinshaw, l-b-w, C H Wilson	77
H M Dinshaw, b F G Travers ...	33
S M Shatigara, b F G Travers...	8
R Kawasji, c F G Travers, b Capt Twiss	10
B H Ghadiali, b C H Wilson ...	2
P C Dastur, run out	9
P H Mana, c C H Wilson, b G F Travers	5
B F Minwalla, b Capt Twiss ...	12
N M Mehta, st Oliver, b C H Wilson	3
C H Ramshaw, b Capt Twiss ...	0
G M Dinshaw, not out ...	2
Extras...	11
Total...	177

THE SIND BENCH AND BAR DINNER.

The second anniversary of the annual dinner of the Bench and Bar in Sind took place on the 7th inst. at the Frere Hall, when covers were laid for nearly 100 guests. Though the invitations were this year not extended to the very junior members of the Bar, there was a considerable number of members both of the Bench and Bar from many parts of the Province thus affording evidence that this unique function bids fair to be a rare opportunity for the foregathering of the members of the Bar with those of the Judicary throughout Sind.

Mr. E. M. Pratt, Judicial Commissioner of Sind in proposing the toast of "The Dinner" reviewed what had been done since the last dinner. The great event of the year he said had been the establishment of one more district and sessions Court, and the appointment of one more civilian judge, all which he said had been rendered absolutely necessary by the great increase of work, especially sessions work which left no time for the judges either to acquire experience in civil law or effectively to supervise their subordinate courts and establishments. In addition to the District and Sessions Judge of Larkhana, he said he hoped Government would soon send yet another judge for the new district of Nawabshah. During the past year, he said a large tract of the Thar and Parker District had been brought under the jurisdiction of the regular courts, and a much needed re-distribution of some of the subordinate courts had taken place. Lastly the Bar had completed the work of organising itself by the pleaders of Sukkur and Hyderabad forming themselves into Bar Associations of the model of the Karachi Bar. As to the work before them, he said there was one matter of great importance which the Bar Associations should devote their attention to, viz., the calculation of pleaders' fees in the taxation of costs. The existing rule were hopele sly antiquated, and the principle of calculating the fee on the value of the property in suit was wholly wrong, and did nothing to discourage—indeed, he said, some recent decisions of the Bombay High Court went for to put a premium on vexatious litigation. The scale of fees both for pleaders and for the Government under the Court Fees Act should be based on the extent to which the suit engages the time of the courts. If the fee were levied on that principle he was sure there would be no more complaints about the delays of litigat on, for then both parties would have an equal interest in bringing the litigation to an end as quickly as possible. With regard to the judicial system in force in Sind, he said there were signs that public opinion was becoming more and more appreciative of the small High Court and less and less of the cumbersome chartered High Court. He hoped the time would come when there would be initiated in India the system in force in France and Germany of having a large number of High Courts, each with a limited area of jurisdiction and presided over by a majority of civilian judges. In order that the main object of the dinner, viz., the promotion of a better understanding between the Bench and Bar, may be attained, he exhorted every pleader so to conduct his work that, when he appeared in Court, he would be welcomed as an office whose business it was to help the Court in doing justice, and he exhorted the Bench—especially the Magistrates—to start with the presumption that every pleader, who came to his Court, came there to do his duty and assist the Court. He emphasised the necessity for courtesy which he said in the tense atmosphere of the Court was of supreme importance. In conclusion he referred to Mr. Nanabhai Changibai as an ornament to the Bar, and as a pleader who had discharged his duty faithfully, and so had rendered a service which Government had recognised by conferring on him the title of Khan Bahadur. Mr. Pratt then, amid considerable applauses presented the sanad to Mr. Nanabai.

Mr. E. Raymond, Public Prosecutor in Sind, in proposing the toast of "The Bench," referred to the death of Sir Edward T. Candy, who, for 4 years, had presided with great distinction as a Judge of the Sadar Court. He eulogised the speech of the Judicial Commissioner, and said that the success of the evening's function was wholly due to Mr. Hayward, Additional Judicial Commissioner, than whom of all the Sind Judicary, there was no one better acquainted with the members of the Bar and their needs and aspirations.

Mr. Hayward replied to the toast of "The Bench," and proposed the toast of "The Bar" in a speech which was listened to with great appreciation and elicited considerable applause.

The hour being late, the Hon. Mr. Harchandrai, to whom it fell to respond on behalf of the Bar, contented himself with a brief but eloquent speech in the course of which he gave the emphasis of parable to the view that the Bench and Bar dinner was quietly, yet surely, serving a great and admirable purpose.

SIND BENCH AND BAR TENNIS MATCH.

In connection with their annual dinner the Bench and Bar of Sind were "At Home" at the Karachi Club (by kind permission of the members) in the same afternoon, when the chief attraction was a tennis match between the Bench and the Bar. The result of the encounter was a decisive victory for the Bar. The main interest of the numerous spectators centred in the last match which ended unfortunately in a draw. Neither member of the Bench pair (Mr. Hudson and Mr. Hayward) were playing up to their form of last year's match, whereas the Bar pair (Mr. Shahani and Mr. Kevalram) played a steady game throughout. At the conclusion of two sets at 7-40 p. m. the Bench had to admit a draw in favour of the Bar. The umpires were Lieut. Col. Sangster and Mr. N. W. Kemp. The members of the Bench and Bar were gratified by the presence of Mr. W. H. Lucas, C. S. I., Commissioner-in-Sind. The following are the scores:—

Bench.	Bar.	Scores.
Richardson	Partabrai	6-4, 0-6, 3-6.
Broomfield	Isardas	
Steward	Gurdasing	3-6, 2-6.
Martin	Parsram	
Freke	Dayaram	2-6, 0-6.
A. E. Cumming	Achalsing	
Hudson	Shahani	6-5, 5-6.
Hayward	Kevalram	

KARACHI GOLF CLUB.

An affinity competition was held on Thursday over the men's course, against Bogey. The following is a list of competitors and result:—

	Bogey: H'cp.	Against 'Bogey.
Mrs. McHarrison & Mr Kinloch	3	4 up Winners.
Mrs. Twiss & Mr. Brochi	5	3 up 2nd prize.
Mrs. Ashdown and Mr. Hutcheon	5	2 up.
Miss Scott McKenzie and Mr. Greenfield ...	5	2 up.
Mrs. Newman and Col. Sangster	2	1 up.
Mrs. D. H. Wilson and Mr. McLean	3	1 up
Mrs. & Major Westropp	5	1 up.
Mrs. Aickin & Mr. J. M Lang	5	1 up.
Miss E. Lang & Mr. Cargill	2	1 up.
Miss D. Stephen & Mr. Geary...	4	All square.
Mrs. & Mr. Chapman ...	3	All square.
Mrs. Hodgert & Mr. P. W. Lang	5	All square.
Mrs. Duncan & Mr. W. A. Hodgert	5	1 down.
Mrs. W. D. Young and Mr. Aickin	8	1 down.
Mrs. Murray & Mr. Lipton	3	1 down.
Mrs. Carstairs & Mr. A. B. Smith	7	3 down.
Miss Thomson & Mr Carstairs	7	4 down.
Mrs. & Mr. Dame ...	6	5 down.
Miss Stephen & K. J. Nicolson		No return.
Mrs. & Mr. Vines ...		No return.

DRY DOCK FOR KARACHI.

The Trustees of the Port have now decided that the provision of a graving dock is essential to the complete equipment of the Port. They consider that a masonry dock will be best suited to the condition of Karachi harbour, and have approved tentatively the site suggested, but in view of the strategical value of Karachi and the fact that the proposed dock, if made large enough to meet all possible requirements, will cost upwards of 30 lacs of rupees the Board has decided to communicate with Government with a view to ascertaining whether a Government grant will be given towards the cost of the work if the Board construct it in accordance with the requirements of the Admiralty, as to which the necessary inquiries should be made.

LIGHTING OF THE PERSIAN GULF.

In connection with the recent announcement by Sir E. Grey that the British Government would in future undertake the sole lighting of the Persian Gulf, it is interesting to note that it is notified that a 1st class flash light, giving two flashes every 10 seconds, is now on exhibition at Cape Monze (Ras Mauri). It is to be placed on a tapering concrete tower, painted in black and white norizontal bands, and stands 150 fees above high water mark, its range of visibility being 18 miles. The light will be a welcome aid to mariners making for Karachi in heavy weather, and it is only after years of agitation and three shipping disasters within a few miles of Karachi, that Government has been induced to set up a light on the spot indicated. An iron lighthouse has also lately been constructed at a place known by the name of Thumb Jungeria, a rock in the sea, a few miles in circumference and situated about 25 to 30 miles from Linga. The lighthouse is said to be 70 feet high with a revolving light, and has already been put into use. It will be a great boon to the shipping in general, and will be visible some miles out to sea.

THE SIND LAWN-TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP MEETING.

The Committe of the Karachi Gymkhana have at last decided to throw the "Sind Lawn tennis Championship" meeting open to all India. When it was first instituted, this meeting was open only to certain recognised Clubs and Gymkhanasin Sind and Beluchistan, but a few years later it was opened to all such Clubs and Gymkhanas, and, so far was confined to the European community only. As the next meeting, which takes place in August, is open to all, it is hoped to attract a larger number of competitors. The trophies for the three competitions, viz, "Mens' Singles," 'Mens" Doubles, and, "Mixed Doubles," are very handsome, and the winners, who are entitled to hold the Cups for the year, are presented with a replica of each which they can keep.

RAILWAY IMPROVEMENTS.

The new Malir bridge is going forward, and, when it is completed there, will be three tracks across the river, i. e., the present track, which it is not intended to dismantle, and the two along the new bridge.

A survey is now being carried out of the country between Kotri and Karachi with the object of laying a more level railway line that the line, which has so many heavy gradients, that, when the load is raised to 85 vehicles, it is necessary to have two engines to draw them. To obviate this it is proposed to construct a line avoiding as much as possible the hills and high land. This, it is hoped, will bring a shortening of the timing of passenger,-trains between Kotri and Karachi.

RAILWAY LAW IN SIND.

A suit of unusual interest to the travelling public brought by the railway against a passengers has been decided by Mr. Murphy, District Judge, Sukkur.

It appears that on the 22nd April at 7 P. M. the passenger in question purchased return tickets from Sukkur available for six days. According to rule 74 of the Coaching Tariff, the interval between the time of issue and midnight of the same day counts as one day so that the return journey should have been completed by midnight, of the 27th idem. The passenger, however return to Sukkur till the 28th at 6-15 a. m. The station authorities at Sukkur declared that he had travelled from Sarhari Station, were the train reached on the midnight of the 27th on time-expired tickets, and so was liable to pay the fare from that station, with the usual penalty. The passenger refused to pay the amount on the ground that, since he had bought the six-day return tickets on the 22nd at 7 p. m., they expired on the 28th at 7 p. m., and not on midnight of the 27th. The learned Judge held that the special meaning attached to the word "day" in rule 74 of the Coaching Tariff was neither proper nor reasonable, and, therefore inconsistent with section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, and, consequently, ultra vires. Apart from this he also held that, under section 89 of the Railway Act, the Railway administration was required to keep at each station on its railway a copy of th general rules and allow any person to inspect it free of charge at all reasonable times, and, since the Railway had failed to do so (as was evident from the evidence on record), the defendant was fully justified in supposing that the return-ticket was available for six clear days, and, therefore, he was not liable to pay the amount sued for.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW

(Continued from page 6.)

It is always remarkable and also instructive to come suddenly on a number of pictures which have not been seen for the last ten or twenty years. The historical section of this Exhibition, which really forms the centre of its attraction, affords the spectator ample opportunity for a comparison between past and present methods. Berlin, Munich, Stuttgart, Karlsruhe, Weimar Vienna; in a word, all the most important German art centres have contributed a number of works executed during the last twenty-five years, that is to say, during the reign of the Emperor William II, to this section; and among these pictures we recognise many old favourites with pleasure. Without a doubt the most important work of the whole historic section is Max Kinger's Pieta, although there is but little beauty in its colouring, this picture is remarkable for the severe simplicity of its composition, the absolute-fidelity of its characterisation, the perfection of its outline and the greatness of its conception. This section forms a veritable resume of the art history of the last twenty-five years. Adolph Menzel is represented by his "Procession in Gastein," a clever though somewhat formless picture; Leibl comes next with an excellent portrait, and the collection also shows a specimen of Lenbach's brilliant but somewhat theatrically exaggerated portraiture. Near this canvas we have a portrait of the painter Wengle by Samberger, a work full of characteristic daring. Portraiture of the elegant "Salon" type is seen in the likeness of Herr von dem Knesebeck by Graf Harrach, and then we have an excellent picture of the Liberal Member of Parliament Ludwig Lowe, executed by Stauffer-Berns during his Berlin period. Heinrich von Zugel is seen at this best in a picture showing cattle in a misty Rhine landscape, whereas Ludwig von Hofmann is represented by pictures from his best and earliest period; Fritz Mackensen's "Open air Sermon" remains an excellent study of sound realism. In addition to this historic section, the German painters are represented by three separate collections of their works. In the first place, we have Franz von Stuck, the Munich artist; as a colourist he is endowed with rare gifts, as his "Wounded Amazons" clearly reveals; furthermore, he is a great past-master of the art of arranging the grouping of his canvas to the best effect.

All his pictures are characterised by a certain warmth, and many of them are full of a fantastic humour, as in the case of the "Compat of the Fauns" whereas some of them are distinctly tragic, to wit his war pictures. Nevertheless, the entire collection of Stuck's pictures reveals the artificiality and theatrical character of his style. Gustav Chonleber, who works in Stuttgart, has long been recognised as one of Germany's most delightful landscape painter's. He received his early training in the Dutch School, but has not failed to adopt many of the best points of modern art. More especially during his early and middle periods, his landscapes show delicacy of atmosphere combined with mastery of colouring, whereas of late years, the excessive size of his pictures has deprived his work of much of its former finish. The third artist represented by a special collection is Ferdinand Schmutzer of Vienna, an engraver, who is the equal of the great masters of the modern English school of engraving, and specially distinguishes himself by his powerful and cleverly etched portraits.

L. ASCH.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette," Ld.

WILD BEASTS IN INDIA.

STORIES OF JUNGLE PATHS.

It is romantic to think that tigers were once common beasts in India, to be met anywhere and everywhere. Some thinking is required to realise what fire arms and Railways have done to clear the countries of the world of dangerous wild beasts. History relates that one of the Roman Emperors exhibited 600 lions in a series of entertainments in the amphitheatre; and both Mr. Gordon Cumming and Dr. Livingstone found lions more common in South Africa than leopards are now in India. The same beast was spread all over North India a century ago, and was described by Buffon and other European naturalists as "the Bengal lion." It is mentioned more than 100 times in the Old Testament, where encounters with lions and bears are related as ordinary occurences of life. An Assyrian inscription records that King Tiglath Pileser killed 120 lions.

The tiger does not come into the open by day, like the lion; nor is it met in parties of five or six. But not further back than the time of the Mutiny, the beast was abundant in India, so much so that several sportsmen were well known to have shot 100 of them, and that with the poor guns of those days. That mighty Nimrod, James Outram, who was in a special tiger country during his first ten years in India, killed 255 tigers beside leopards and patkers. It is a matter of common knowledge that when the south suburbs of Calcutta were a jungle, fashionable parties of ladies and gentlemen returned to the fort at night from a dance or a dinner in Park Street' accompanied with torches and tomtoms, to keep off tigers. That was romantic, end stories used to be told of "most disastrous chances, moving accidents and hair-breadth escapes," through unexpected encounters with the tiger. Mr. R. A. Sterndale relates how a full grown specimen walked past two gentlemen, not far from their camp, as evening was falling, and looked them in the face without attacking them. Long before that in the early forties, two ladies and a young girl, who had recently arrived from England round the Cape, in one of Green's famous Line of sailing ships, were spending a few days at Khandalla, at the top of the Bhore Ghaut between Bombay and Poona. That is now a large Hill Station, with four hotels, many bungalows, soldiers barracks, and a great bazaar, but in those days it boasted but two bungalows and a native village. The ladies and the girl were sitting in the front room after supper, with two modest candles on the table, for lamps had not then been invented, when a tiger and tigress came up in the bright moonlight and lay down on the walk before their door. All three sat petrified with terror, not daring to utter a whisper or move a hand while the great beasts stretched themselves and turned on one side and the other, in supreme enjoyment of the cool night air. After what seemed a long hour, they rose and leisurely walked away, without appearing to have noticed the ladies, and then the servants were summoned and the house was made fast.

In those adventurous days every person who travelled, whether by horse, "palki," or cart, might count on meeting one tiger in his path, and the brute would sometimes be surprised in the act of tearing a newly-caught deer or bullock. As the attendants invariably ran for their lives on these occasions, the traveller was left in the most uncomfortable position imaginable. One lady was dropped to the ground in her palankin with a crash, and hooked the doors on the inside just as the tiger came up and snuffed all round and clawed the wooden sides of the conveyance. She lay in dismay till morning, when her bearers turned up smiling, and denied that they had gone away, or that anything unusual had happened.

VILLAGE TRAGEDIES.

Tragedies, of course, occurred among the millions of the population, as, indeed, they occur now to the number of hundreds every year. It is one of the features of the indigenous Press of India that no interest is taken in terrible affairs which thrill all readers in other lands. In every variety of circumstances by night and by day, men and women are seized and devoured by tigers; but no Indian journalist thinks of ascertaining and publishing the particulars. When the tragic story of a coolie's death in this awful manner is given to the public, the narrator is sure to be some District Officer, or Missionary, or planter, who has chanced to be near the spot. The details as thus learned are as affecting as if the event had occurred in some wild part of the United Kingdom. Four or five years ago, in Chota Nagpur, some villagers were gathering wood one forenoon, when a tiger sprang on a woman and dragged her off. Several hours passed before the others ran with the news to their village and brought a large party of men, shouting vigorously and beating drums. The tiger was found having a second meal of the poor woman's body, and scared by the uproar, carried the mangled from some distance before relinquishing it. The men picked up the remains, and were making their long way home when night came on. So, fearing for themselves, they placed their mournful burden among the branches of a tree, and returned to the place next morning. But the tiger had sprung up and brought down the fragments, and devoured all except one arm and part of the head. These the villagers took to the Police Station and reported the case, and the figure I was inserted under "Females" in the proper column of Mortuary Returns. Something like this, varied in many forms, occurs every time a man or woman meets death by a tiger, and if a year's collected stories were published, the book would produce a great sensation.

These are fearful occurrences, and yet the daily escapes where tigers a bound are still common, and the excitement of always watching against danger gives a picturesqueness to life which cannot but be missed as civilisation surely, and not slowly, reduces human existence to a dull monotony. It is better for the soul to find a tiger in one's garden once in a long way, than to live and die without thinking of anything more formidable than a lizard. When David, the shepherd-king of Israel, smote and slew a lion and another time a bear and seized a lamb in his father's flock, he no more than many a Santal herdsman with his light axe at this day. Missionaries in the Santal jungles of Midnapore receive many a brave lad mauled in performing such deeds, and it is seldom that the tiger has the better of the encounter. Curious to tell, aboriginal tribes who live where tiger jungles are little molested by tigers except when defending their cattle. A girl in Khandesh, twelve years old, went a good way alone through the forest at night, and said she was not afraid. She said:—"The tigers do not attack us." Perhaps, it is an art, unconsciously possessed by those to the manner born, which enables them to understand foresee and avoid the danger. Certainly islanders in the South Seas, who are half their time in the water, are rarely seized by sharks, although these often pass near enough to touch them. It may be that the utter fearlessness of familiarity keeps of both tigers and sharks. There is also evidence that a neighbourliness springs up between creatures that dwell together, and prevents the strong from preying on the weak. Principal Jesse, of Meerut College, one of India's foremost ornithologists, has observed that falcons which occupy a tower connected with the Martiniere College at Lucknow fly a long distance into the city for pigeons, but do not disturb a flock belonging to the College. A satisfactory explanation may be found some day, but the fact stands that jungle tribes have little fear of jungle tigers. B. A. in the "Madras Mail".

THE LADIES' CORNER.

HOW TO BE GRACEFUL.

The study of mental science—the power of mind over body—is still in its infancy, consequently few people realise that physical culture and mental science are indissoluble. Physical culture without help from the brain is pure waste of time for any woman—or man—as every successful exponent has made very clear; it is only when the two methods are artistically blended that success can be assured. Miss Grace Jean Crocker, the well-known "reconteuse," has opened a studio in London for this new system of physical culture. It is modelled on the Delsarte method, no apparatus of any kind being used. Miss Crocker strongly disapproves of violent gymnastic work for girls and women. "Women," she says, "do not require Herculean muscles; the perfection of a muscle is in its flexibility, not in its hardness and prominence. Many people have the idea that movement of the body in any form is physical culture; it is also surprising how many believe that physical culture is obtained from the daily duties and occupation of life; but labour hardens the muscles used, leaving the remainder unused and uncontrolled. The grace and strength which harmonise with a fine high type of organism can never be gained in this way."

PLIABILITY OF THE BODY.

Miss Crocker's method is the perfection of simplicity, and once the exercises have been learned they can be practised at home without the slightest difficulty. The preliminary work is based on slow, rhythmic, flowing motions with scientific, breathing. One is taught how to get control of every muscle independently, and this gives such pliability to the body that every movement results in perfect grace. One has only to watch Miss Crocker walk across the room and compare her movements with the average woman to realise what a tremendous asset a free and graceful walk can be. "When the body is perfectly poised it is impossible to be anything but graceful," declared Miss Crocker; "but this very rarely seems to be a natural inheritance. The pity is that the modern mother attaches so little importance to the study of grace and charm in her daughters. She does not realise that a well-balanced body also means a well-balanced mind, and the girl who always stands and sits with her body in a hunched-up position never has the same clear brain and bright outlook on life as the girl who faces the world with her head up and her shoulders thrown back.

In order to get perfect control of every muscle Miss Crocker made an exhaustive study of the art of interpreting emotion by means of graceful body movements and facial expression alone. "There are," she says, "over one hundred and eighty separate emotions, all of which demand some difference in expression and movement. The different emotions are arranged in groups or families. For instance, surprise, astonishment, amazement, and consternation belong to one family, each one expressing the same idea in ever stronger terms. In the same way, apprehension, dread, horror, all belong to the family of fear—and so on."

THE BANISHMENT OF GAUCHERIE.

Few people realise how every part of the body responds to emotion of any kind, so little do they understand the workings of nature that if asked suddenly to express in wordless action even such everyday emotions as surprise or pleasure they rarely get further than raising the eye-brows in the first instance and smile in the second. It can be easily understood that when a girl has learned to express all the natural emotions with perfect grace and ease she cannot well be awkward in any of her movements. Special attention is given to such simple actions as walking sitting, bowing (actions which are, alas, rarely anything but clumsy movements of the body, for, says Miss Crocker, "the woman who possesses physical elegance has an infinite superiority over her gauche sisters."

Repose—that great need of modern times—is another "art" that is included in Miss Crocker's system. One is taught how to relax the muscles (a difficult thing thing to learn) so that perfect rest is obtained. Most people use up too much vitality in going through their duties, and even when they are supposed to be resting they often use up what should be their reserve store of nervous force by tapping with their feet, drumming with their fingers, and numerous other such nervous tricks.

GROW OLD GRACEFULLY.

Yet another point that is worth consideration. Many women who have passed the borderland of youth think that it is too late for them to begin. "No one is too old," says Miss Crocker. There is no necessity for any woman, no matter what her age, to acquire undesirable proportions. The women of Japan think it a sin to become fat, and directly there is the slightest tendency in that direction it is at once counteracted by proper physical exercises, and what can be done in Japan can be done in England. The face must age, but if the right kind of physical exercises are regularly practised the body will retain its beautiful lines to the end. The rigidity and clumsiness that now seem more or less inevitable with age can be almost entirely avoided, and a graceful old lady, instead of being the rarest sight in the world, would become quite general.

The moral and mental effect of this nature study is quite as remarkable as the physical. By concentrating ones thoughts on making the body respond to all the purest and most beautiful emotions the mind becomes broadened and one gradually realises the beauty and dignity of life. All mean and petty things assume their proper proportions and only the things that are pure and noble seem desirable. This spirit not only affects the physical culturist herself but it fills others with the desire to be "up and doing."

DIABETES.

An interesting treatise dealing with causes, different stages and the most effective treatment of Diabettes, Hydrocele and Skin diseases, will be given away free to the readers of the "Bombay Gazette" on application to—A. Chatterji & Co., (B. G.) 108-2, Machuabazar Road, Calcutta.

HYDROCELE.

THE FUTURE OF ALBANIA.

PROBLEMS TO BE FACED IN A NEWSTATE.

A few weeks ago, with a British Admiral at their head, the international contingents, a thousand strong, entered Scutari peacefully, and the Montenegrins marched out with a good grace. So closed an episode which had threatened to embroil Europe.

The Great Powers have made it clear that they mean to settle the question of the Albanian delimitation and of the Islands over the heads of the combatants, and that on these points they will brook no interference.

"The fidelity of the Albanians, their chivalrous sense of honour, the fine instincts of a race which has never known the degradation of servitude—these are qualities no less valuable and much more rare than the disciplined courage of the Bulgarians," says Mr. H. N. Brailsford, in the "Contemporary Review." "It is worth an experiment to ascertain whether these gifts, so conspicuous in the individual, can avail to build up a nation with a character of its own. If fortune favours it and the Powers are kind, this gifted race may yet have something to add of value to the common stock of European culture."

Mr. Wadham Peacock, who was formerly private secretary to the British Consul-General in North Albania, wrote a very informative article in the "Fortnightly Review," in which he said:—

"Europe has taken in hand the creation of a new State, the last of those which have been built out of the fragments of the Byzantine and Turkish Empires by the skill of modern diplomatists. This is the last State which can be manufactured out of the ancient material of Europe, unless Austria should be partitioned, but the nationality which is to compose it is so distinct and separate from the rest of Europe, and so unlike that of the Slav races by which it is hemmed in, that its creation as an autonomous State is but the natural outcome of the logic of events.

IMPORTANCE OF BOUNDARIES.

"The future of Albania, this newcomer into the circle of European governments, will depend on the skill with which its boundaries are drawn. Expediency, and not strict justice, has always ruled the decisions of the Great Powers, who are the final Court of Appeal in such matters, but if a mistaken idea of what seems to be the easiest way is allowed to prevail, and if the land greed of the neighbouring States is permitted to supplant the natural and ethnical frontiers by boundaries inspired by earth-hunger, then the Near Eastern question, so far from being settled, will only be shifted to another phase, and the Slav will stand out as the oppressor of nationalities in the Balkans in place of the Turk. The Albanian comes of the oldest race in Europe, he is the descendant of the original owners of the soil, and to him the Slav, just as much as the Turk, is an intruder and a supplanter.

"If for the sentimental satisfaction of memories of their evanescent empires of mediæval times, the Bulgar and the Serb are to be allowed to lop off the fairest portions of the too meagre heritage of the Albanians, the new State will be addled from its inception, and had far better never be brought into being. The unrest will smoulder in the Balkans ready to burst into a flame at any moment, for the Turk was the spasmodic but usually easy-going tyrant the old school, whereas the Slav will be the tyrant of the new bureaucracy which cloaks its oppression under the pretence of legality. The Albanian who is left outside the border will be always struggling to join his brothers in the new State, and the story of the Macedonian risings will be repeated over again, and with greater justification. The future of a 'synthetic' and artificial Albania can be told in one word: bloodshed.

"Europe has definitely decided that there shall be a principality of Albania, and the Allies, even after Lule Burgas, have not dared to give a point-blank refusal. But they have drawn an Albania on the map which will shut the Albanians in to the narrow mountains and the poorest strip of seaboard, and they have advanced many plausible reasons, ethnological, geographical and historical, why the ancient race should yield its towns and lowlands to the Slav, and go starve on a ridge of sterile crags until a cheap process of extermination by hunger has made the time ripe for a final partition of the stony ground of an abortive principality.

LACK OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES.

"Hope for the future lies in the fact that the Albanian, though a warrior and a man who prefers to go always armed, is, unlike the Montenegrin, a hard worker. Even now in Cettinge nearly all the trade and industry of the capital is in his hands, and among his own barren mountains he is a first-rate shepherd, and, where he has the opportunity and the soil, a skilful agriculturist. In the towns he excels as an artificer, armourer, and maker of fine stuffs.

"The future of a State, whether of old growth or of new creation, lies in its commerce and industries, and of these Albania has little to show at present. Its commerce is next to non-exisent, and its industries are of the poorest. Within the limits traced by the geographers of the Powers, there is not a single line of railway, and the roads which are marked on the staff map need to be ridden over to be justly appreciated.

"Three lines of railway are absolutely needed. The first, from Scutari up the valley of the Drin to Prisrend, Mitrovitza, and Uskub, with a branch line running north to Jacovo, Ipek, and, Novibazar, and another branch line south to Dibra, and Ochrida. Secondly, a line though Central Albania from Durazzo, Elbassan, and Ochrida, to join the existing terminus at Monastir; and thirdly, a line from Yanina to the railhead at Kalabaka to join the Greek system, with extensions to Previsa, Avlona, and Monastir. These railways would thoroughly open up Albania, allow capital to be introduced to exploit her timber trade and her mineral wealth, which is said to be enormous, and would bring down the trade of the hinterland to the Adriatic ports.

"It will be a great mistake to introduce at once a cast-iron European constitution with a strong central rule and a ready-made bureaucracy and police. The tribes are jealous of their independence and will be as unwilling to surrender it to a national government as to the Turks. A federal State is what should be aimed at, a constitution more like that of Canada and Australia than that of Bulgaria or Servia. The country readily divides itself into provinces and, taking the provisional frontier of the Powers Scutari with the Malissors and the plains of the Kiri and Zadrima would make a country or province of mixed Roman Catholic and Moslem religion; Liuma and the country near Prisrend would group into a Moslem community; the Mirdites would form a Roman Catholic province ready-made with a prince and system of government complete; Elbassan would be the capital of Central Albania, where Moslems predominate and Yanina, or some less important place of South Albania where the inhabitants are mostly of the Orthodox religion."

LOOPING THE LOOP IN THE AIR.

AN AIRMAN'S THRILLING EXPERIENCE.

To an observer looking vertically upward at an aeroplane, the machine often seems to turn directly over; but this is an optical illusion. The first man to turn a somersault in an aeroplane, and live to tell the tale, is Capt. H. R. P. Reynolds, of the British Royal Flying Corps. The late Captain Hamilton once turned upside down in Central America, but his machine fell at once to the ground and only the low attitude at which he was flying saved his life. "Flight" prints the following account of Captain Reynold's adventure from his own lips, the reason for giving it being a report that Captain Aubry, of the French Army, recently did precisely the same thing during a flight from Reims to Longwy. Captain Reynolds said:—

I started from Oxford on the morning of August 19th. 1911, and flew along the line toward Cambridge, where I encountered a misty atmosphere and thought it well to descend. I came down close to Launton station. That evening, soon after 7 o'clock, I started again. It was warm and fine, but rather suggestive of thunder; the air was perfectly still. I scarcely had occasion to move the control level at all until I got to Bletchley, where it began to get rather bumpy. At first I thought nothing of this; but suddenly it got much worse, and I came to the conclusion it was time to descend. A big black thunder-cloud was coming up on my right front: it did not look reassuring and there was good landing-ground below. At this time I was flying about 1,700 feet altitude by my aneroid, which had been set at Oxford in the morning. I began to glide, but, alm st directly I had switched off, the tail of the machine was suddenly wrenched upward as if it had been hit from below, and I saw the elevator go down perpendicularly below me.

UPSIDE DOWN.

I was not strapped in and I suppose I caught hold of the uprights at my side, for the next thing I realized was that I was lying in a heap on what ordinarily is the under surface of the top plane. The machine, in fact, was upside down. I stood up, held on, and waited. The machine just floated about, gliding from side to side like a piece of paper falling. Then it overswung itself, so to speak, and went down more or less vertically, sideways, until it righted itself momentarily the right way up. Then it went down tail first, turned over upside down again, and restarted the old floating motion. We were still some way from the ground, and took what seemed like a long time in reaching it. I looked round somewhat hurriedly, the tail was still there, and I could see nothing wrong. As we got close to the ground the machine was doing long swings from side to side, and I made up my mind that the only thing to do was to try and jump clear of the wreckage before the crash. In the last swing we slid down, I think, about thirty feet and hit the ground pretty hard.

ON THE GROUND.

Fortunately I hung on practically to the end, and, according to those who were looking on, I did not jump till about ten feet from the ground. Something hit me on the head and scratched it very slightly, but what it was I did not know, for I was in too much of a hurry to get away from the machine to inquire at that time. The next morning I went out to it, and found one of the rods which held up the left extension lying between the engine and the right wing tip. The propeller was undamaged, the elevator and the tail were practically unhurt, while the undercarriage, being uppermost, was untouched. The machine on which this happened was an ordinary Bristol biplane with a 50-horse-power Gnome. I was told that just before I smashed there had been two or three "whirlwinds" as the people called them, in Bletchley, and that one of these had stript the leaves off a tree. Very possibly this was my friend.

A DARING PERFORMANCE.

The aerial "performances" of Chevillard at Hendon, do intentionally very nearly the same thing as Captain Reynolds did by accident. "The Aeroplane" says of his feats:—

The sensation of the last few weeks among aviators has certainly been the flying of M. Chevillard on the 80-horse-power Henry Farman at Hendon; so it may be interesting to know how he does the particular trick for which he is most famous. The performance in question consists in banking the machine suddenly to the left, standing it on its nose, doing a spiral dive for anything over a hundred feet, and flattening out between 50 and 100 feet from the ground, just when everybody had made up their minds that he is going to hit the earth vertically. . . . . According to M. Chevillard, the first thing he does is to throw the control lever to the left, thus banking the machine upon the right, at the same time pushing the lever forward to get the nose of the machine down. Immediately the machine begins to dive he brings the ailerons back level by centralizing the levers, gives full rudder to the left with the left foot, thus increasing the bank, and immediately afterwards, or almost simultaneously, he pulls the lever back as far as it will go, thus pulling the elevator up. The effect of this is that, owing to the steep bank, the rudder acts an elevator and keeps the tail up, while the elevator acts as a rudder and keeps the machine turning in a small circle, so throwing it out against the air by its own centrifugal force. At the moment of begining the manoeuvre M. Chevillard switches off, apparently with the idea of removing most of the gyroscopic force of the engine, and so making the machine quicker in answering its controls. As soon as it starts on the spiral he switches on again, so as to have the engine ready to steady the machine in flattening out. The precise moment during the performance at which the different manœuvres are executed can . . . only be learned by practice.

A HISTORY OF THE AUSTRIAN COURT.

In the Sheriff's Court at the Guildhall on May 28th, the jury was asked to assess damages in the action brought by Mr. Eveleigh Nash, publisher, of King-street, Covent-garden, against "Le Matin."

Mr. Rowlands said the action was brought to recover damages for breach of a contract by "Le Matin" to publish and pay for memoirs written by the Comtesse Marie Larisch. The Comtesse was the niece of the late Empress of Austria, and her memoirs dealt with life at the Austrian Court. Mr. Nash acquired the copyright and communicated with "Le Matin" with a view to getting that newspaper to buy the serial sights for publication of the memoirs in France before their publication in book form. "Le Matin" made an offer of £800, which was accepted, but on April 1 they wrote to Mr. Nash repudiating the contract.

The jury assessed the damages at £800.

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.

A typically Dutch building, with a richly ornamented gable, reminiscent of the days when Gainsborough was a port of importance, has been exposed by the demolition of some old riverside property there. The house is panelled, and has a Dutch niche cupboard. Three frescoes in oils, one being of a piper, have been discovered on the walls, which had for years been hidden away under wallpaper. The house was formerly used as an inn, and is to be removed to make way for improvements.

A PICTURESQUE THAMES BRIDGE.

There is a proposal to demolish the picturesque wooden bridge over the Thames about eight miles from Reading connecting the Berkshire village of Streatley and the Oxfordshire village of Goring, and in its place to erect a bridge at a cost of £1,200. After an existence of seventy-six years, the commissioners controlling the bridge consider it unsafe for modern traffic. There is also a suggestion that it shall be freed from tolls and its control vested in the Berkshire and Oxfordshire County Councils.

CURIOUS TURN OF FORTUNE.

A curious turn of fortune has been the lot of Jacquelin, fifteen years ago a champion cyclist of France and well known throughout Europe, who won a large fortune on the racing track. Losing his money shortly after retiring from his career, he has just invented a device for a street sweeper propelled by a tricycle. This has been adopted by the Paris Corporation, and Jacquelin has become a municipal concessionholder. While still a racing cyclist Jacquelin devised a type of aeroplane which, however, was not put to the test of actual flight.

BUSIEST SPOT IN THE WORLD?

Hyde Park Corner, with its fifteen services of motor-buses, where five police constables are required to regulate the traffic at busy times was described at a Local Government Board inquiry into the question of a speed limit for motor vehicles as the busiest spot in the world. Inquiries made by a Press representative in official quarters has elicited the statement that according to the last traffic census London's busiest spots came in this order:

Hyde Park Corner.
Piccadilly-circus.
Trafalgar-square.
Marble Arch.
Mansion House.

WORK HOUSE ARTISTS.

The walls of Mansfield Workhouse are coveved with paintings, the work of casual inmates. A proposal to obliterate the pictures has been made by a guardian but was defeated. One of the artistic casuals is a man seventy years of age. At one end of the dining hall are three large panels illustrating Biblical subjects, and each occupied a week in painting. Half of another wall is covered with one painting alone. On other walls are numerous sea and landscapes, baronial castles, churches, and scrolls. The infirmary walls have been similarly treated the pictures being copies of English, Welsh, Scottish, and Irish picture post-cards.

CHURCHES AND THE Y.M.C.A.

A curious religious controversy has arisen at Coventry over the collecting campaign of the Y.M.C.A., which in Mail week started to raise a sum of £6,000 for the society's extension scheme. The clergy and several of the Free Church ministers declined to support the proposal on the ground that the association is believed to encourage the view that its members need not attach themselves to any Christian body. Sermon on the subject have been preached in several churches. Canon Baillie, of St. Michael's, explained to his congregation that he would be betraying his trust if he failed to dissent from statements in a pamphlet which the local association has issued. The promoters of the campaign are receiving letters from all parts of the country on the controversy.

ICE-CREAM CONNOISSEURS.

London ice-cream, among other things, was the subject of caustic comment in Mail week by the party of American cadets who left London after a brief visit for a short stay in Paris on their way to Australia. "Where's the cream, and where's the ice, and where's the flavour?" demanded one of the party. "Give me a grain of 'Frisco ice to a ton of your silly, tasteless, sloppy stuff in London."

"Your ice-cream" said another, "is horrible enough, but still you do pretend to have some, but I am on the gasp for an American pie, or a pie of any sort so long as it is a pie. Don't you Londoners know what pastry is? I don't mean the flimsy, maudlin stuff you get in your tea shops, but pastry with some backbone and some grip. I haven't seen a pie of any sort since I've been in England." The next cadet criticised London's architecture, and another commented strongly on an alleged scarcity of girls.

CHAMPION GOLFER'S GREAT GAME.

The sensation of the first day of the amateur golf championship games at St. Andrews was the entry into the arena of Mr. John Ball. As the veteran golfer climbed over the ropes which guarded the first tee, the crowd broke the iron rule of golfing etiquette and accorded him a round of applause. There is little to wonder at in the ovation. A week previously Mr. Ball was knocked down by a motor-car when on his way from Hoylake to St. Andrews. If he had followed the wish of his friends, he would never have left his native village, but he arrived at St. Andrews, though a shaken and badly-injured man. On the day before the match he was ill, and his friends urged him to scratch; but as champion of the year he declared he would start, if he only played one hole. It was John Ball as the golfing world knows him, and, with a damaged wrist and a strapped-up ankle, he not only played one hole, but the entire eighteen. In the end he was conquered—beaten by a long putt; but it was a dramatic, dogged struggle by a golfer with an incomparable record, and yesterday's achievement will stand amongst his best in the game.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

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The *power to excel*, the *confidence* which ensures her brilliant successes, says the talented violinist, Miss Sybil Keymer, is entirely due to her abundance of vigorous *nerve force* created by Phosferine. How greatly the numerous distinctions and triumphant career of this accomplished musician are promoted by the *brain energy* and *physical stamina* developed by Phosferine, is evident from Miss Keymer's admission that the tonic "enabled me to *do myself justice*." This *power* to excel, this *ability* to make *perfect use* of her skill, depends upon the marvellous *control* and *steadiness* of the *muscle nerves* Phosferine has given her, and to which she owes the entrancing tone and quality of her musical renditions. Naturally, this energising effect of Phosferine was accompanied by the disappearance of the headaches, listlessness, and fatigue, which were the bane of her public appearances, and it is this happy outcome which impels Miss Keymer to testify to the exceptional advantages to be derived from Phosferine.

Promptly Remedied.

Miss Sybil Keymer, "Riversmere," Albany Rd., Leighton Buzzard, Eng., writes: "I think I should inform you that I have recently derived very great benefit from the use of Phosferine. In the course of my profession I have to travel a good deal in getting to my various concerts, and I find that since using Phosferine I am never troubled with the headaches and listlessness which follow a long railway journey, particularly during hot weather. This is of very great importance to me, as frequently only a very little time elapses between reaching my destination and the commencement of a concert, and it is such a relief to feel fresh and ready for playing in public undisturbed by the fatigues of long travelling. It is because I feel that Phosferine enables me to do myself justice as a violinist, preventing any of the unsteadiness of the muscle nerves, which is so harmful to tone and quality, that I confidently commend the tonic at every opportunity."—July 11, 1912.

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A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Sciatica	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Premature Decay	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Headache
Neuralgia	Sleeplessness	Brain Fag	Hysteria

And all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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To the British Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain
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H.M. the Queen of Roumania

H.M. the Queen of Spain
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THE TICHBORNE CASE.

NEW BOOK ON AN UNSOLVED MYSTERY.

Those who took an intelligent interest in the Tichborne case are either over sixty or dead. The present generation takes it for granted that the claimant was Arthur Orton, the son of a Wapping butcher, and an impostor and perjurer who well deserved his fourteen years' penal servitude.

Mr. Maurice Edward Kenealy has now arisen to combat this view. The son of that Dr. Kenealy, Q. C., who defended the claimant at the trial for perjury, Mr. Kenealy handles his arguments with conciseness and lucidity. He has, moreover, an uncommonly trenchant pen. The result is that though he may not leave one converted to his own theory that the claimant was Sir Roger Tichborne and none other he leaves one very puzzled. The mystery may by summarised thus.

CHAPTER I.

1852.—Roger Charles Tichborne, heir to an ancient and wealthy baronetcy, crossed in a love affair and disappointed of war service, sells out of the Carabineers and (1853) sails for South America. April 1854 he sails from Rio de Janeiro on his return home. The ship Bella founders—it is believed, with all hands. His insurance is paid and will proved 1855. In 1862 Roger's father, the tenth baronet, dies. The younger brother of Roger, Alfred succeeds. He dies in 1866, and the estates devolve upon the twelfth baronet who was born posthumously. By that last date everyone accepts for a certainty the death of Roger, save his mother, the Dowager Lady Tichbourne, with whom it has become a monomania that he is alive. She advertises far and wide for her long lost son, and :

CHAPTER II.

November, 1865.—She learns through an agency in Sydney, that a man answering the description of her son has been found in the guise of a small butcher in Wagga Wagga, in Queensland.

This man went under the name of Tom Castro. He was married to an illiterate woman and had several children.

The Dowager Lady Tichborne fastened on this clue with avidity. Her Sydney agent prosecuted inquiries. February, 1866, he writes of Castro: "Engaged in a menial capacity, involved in debt, and unable to leave the Colony until those liabilities are settled, to say nothing of a most extraordinary indifference to take up his proper position in society. . . ."

And there we can stop a minute and ask with Hawkins, Q.C., who prosecuted at the criminal trial.

"Was it likely, if this were really Sir Roger that he would have drifted into this state of penury? Sir Roger knew very well that a rent-roll of thousands per annum awaited him in England; that thousands could have been sent to him at Wagga Wagga and he preferred to stay there yet he chose to live constantly in debt borrowing a shilling from his washer-woman! Why?" And how explain the long silence of Roger from 1854 to 1865? Mr. Kenealy says airily that he wanted to disappear But if that was so why did he embark at Rio in a ship bound for Liverpool?

Still, Lady Tichborne was satisfied. On Christmas Eve, 1866, the claimant and his family arrived in London, and drove to Ford's Hotel the family hotel of the Tichborne family.

And that same evening he took a cab and drove down to Wapping where he made intimate inquiries concerning the family of a butcher named Orton. Why? Mr. Kenealy admits that that action was one of the most damaging to the claimant's case. When Dr Kenealy asked him why he had done such a thing he would shrug his shoulders and say. "I must have been mad." So that act of madness brings us to :

CHAPTER III.

1848.—Arthur, the young son of George Orton, a Wapping butcher, starts upon a sea-faring life. He deserts at Valparaiso, and remains twenty months in South America. According to the prosecution he spent most of this time at Melipilla, in the employment of Castro, a cattle dealer. According to Dr. Kenealy, Orton was never at Melipilla, but Roger was. Therefore, the Melipilla incident, so damning to the claimant when Melipilla witnesses identified him with a penniless young sailor, is explained away by Mr. Kenealy as the result of mistake or perjury. 1852.—Arthur Orton leaves Wapping once more for Tasmania. He left behind him a sweetheart, Mary Ann Loder, who claimed to recognise him in the person of the claimant. Mr Kenealy discusses this claim exhaustively.

It was only after the climant's pertensions had been long before the public that he was linked up with this lost Orton. Mr. Kenealy makes a very strong case against any such connection. All Orton's brothers and sisters at one time or another declared that the claimant was not the man. Mr. Kenealy also makes much, as he is entitled to, of body marks found on the claimant similar to those remembered on Roger, but never seen on Arthur Orton. But he cannot explain away that visit to Wapping paid by the claimant on the first night of his return to England. His explanation seems weak. Orton and Tichborne, he says, were obviously great friends in Australia. Tichborne had promised Orton to look up his people.

Well, the early trimphs of the claimant need not be repeated here. The trump card was his recognition by Dowager Lady Tichborne. This lady, Henriette Felicitt, was a natural daughter of Henry Seymour of Knoyle. She had hated England, and brought her eldest son up as a Frenchman. When he left England he could speak French like a native and could not write correct English. The claimant likewise wrote bad English; and the prosecution made a great point that he could speak no French. Mr. Kenealy says that he could. Besides this recognition by Lady Tichborne the claimant scored other points. He showed surprising acquaintance with events in Roger's life, "Coached," declared the prosecution, "and chiefly by old Bogle, a negro servant of a former baronet, retired and settled in Sydney, where the claimant picked him up on the way home." But the deadliest point against the claimant was,

THE SEALED PACKET.

Young Roger had, it will be remembered, on the eve of his departure for America, an unhappy love affair. It was with his cousin Kate Doughty. Before he sailed he left duplicate sealed papers, one with her and one with his agent, Mr. Gosford. Before the claimant re-appeared Mr. Gosford's copy had been destroyed. But Miss Doughty (by 1866 Lady Radcliffe) had kept hers. The claimant was pressed to say what was in this sealed packet. He tried to avoid divulging it. "And," says Mr. Kenealy, "it was only under the most stringent compulsion of his judge and the counsel for the family that the 'revelation' was forced from him in open court during his cross-examination in the Court of Common Pleas."

But Mr. Kenealy does not explain why the claimant divulged this sealed packet "wrongly!"

According to him the packet made it manifest that Roger had seduced his cousin. But the sealed packet retained by Lady Radcliffe was there to prove otherwise. It ran :

"If God spares me to return and marry my beloved Kate within a year, I promise to build a church and dedicate it to my patron saint."

Mr. Kenealy's book, able and fair as it is, will not convince us that Roger Tichborne ever returned. But he may shake the faith of many in the Orton theory as an explanation of the strangest mystery of the nineteenth century.—"A barrister in the "Daily Mail."

MATCH PLAY IN GOLF.

THE VALUE OF THE BISQUE.

The value of the bisque as a factor in match play is not generally recognised by the mass of players—that is, by men with double-figure handicaps; but there is no doubt (writes the Golf correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian"), that if they transmuted their stroke allowance into bisques they would win more matches when opposed to players who are rated at or near scratch rating. A correspondent asks for the relative value of bisques to strokes. One might justifiably reply by stating that opinion fluctuates during the process of arranging a match. It is only human nature for scratch players to exalt the value of the bisque, and it is valuable, but not quite the good thing it is sometimes represented to be. The generally accepted ratio value is two bisques for three strokes and so long as the long handicap man can obtain two bisques for every three strokes of his ordinary allowance he is in a stronger position than if he were taking his stroke at definite holes. It may not be a winningposition, as the giver of points usually wins the match but any plan which strengthens the weaker player and correspondingly reduces the confident assumption of victory not infrequently visible in the demeanour of the stronger is to be welcomed. The moral influence of bisques is much more widely diffused and so less capable of being accurately estimated that at least it oft-times exercises a disturbing influence on the strong man's game.

THE OBVIOUS ADVANTAGE.

The obvious advantage of bisques is that he who receives them is certain of reaping the full advantage of his handicap, where as when he takes his strokes at fixed holes it occasionally occurs that he wastes one or two and perhaps more. In a match where a scratch player is set to concede 15 strokes on handicap I think his chance of victory is greater than it would be if instead he were to give his opponent ten bisques. He would know exactly what he had to do, but so long as the bisques are held up he never quite knows what his position is. Experience has taught us that occasionally the handicap player has a spell of inspiration, and for a hole or two holds his superior opponent or the latter may even lose a hole on level terms. When this occurs at a stroke hole the handicap player wastes a precious advantage, and his opponent is not ruffled in the same way that he would be if he were conceding bisques. The art of playing the bisque game is to hold them in reserve as long as possible. With bisques to come in, especially in the closing stages of a match, the scratch player is oppressed with a sense of insecurity. For instance, on the greens he never quite knows what to try for, because he does not know what his opponent will do either with his putter or his bisque. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, whenever, a handicap player can obtain two bisques for every three strokes I think his winning chance is stronger, first, because every bisque should mean a hole, and, second, because the conceder of points is less capable of estimating his task.

PREMATURE CLAIMS.

A correspondent submits the following questions :—

At the 17th hole A had still one bisque to take. B holed out in the like and claimed the hole. A mentioned his bisque and putted, but missed the hole. B claimed that the bisque had now been exhausted in keeping the hole alive. Was this right?

In another match the same position occurred at the 18th hole. A had still one bisque to take. B holed out in the like and claimed the hole and match. A mentioned his bisque. B replied. The match is over; it is too late to take the bisque.

The prominent feature in the first question is B.'s claim to the hole before A. had an opportunity of declaring his intention either by words or by action in regard to the use of the bisque he had in hand. If it had been an ordinary match where B had to give a stroke at the 17th hole could not claim the whole until after A had putted for a half after he had holed in the like B should have waited silently until A had declared what he intended to do. There was no need for words, as it is clear that unless A desired to use the bisque he had no right to putt, for without its influence the hole was already lost. Having putted, he exhausted his rights but whether B.'s advancement of a supposed claim over A.'s actual rights had any effect on the utimate result of the latter's putt one cannot say, but it is the sort of thing that disturbs one's power to concentrate.

In the second case, B.'s position is quite untenable in fact, his attitude could only be justified if the match had been played on level terms. If A played the old and holed the putt the match was halved.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay City reported from 6 a.m. on the 17th June to 6 a.m. on the 18th June :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total.....	6	4
Total mortality from all causes	...	60
Small-Pox	1	

HOT CAKES ARE QUICK SELLERS and so is our fresh made TOOTH POWDER No. 1433 or ZARINA DENTITINE, as it is popularly called. It differs from the usual bottled stuff as fresh fish differs from salted fish. It imparts its freshness to the user and refreshes the mouth as a shower-bath refreshes the body in summer. For its antiseptic and cleansing properties it stands unrivalled It sweetens the breath and leaves a delightful taste behind, annas two per ounce.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. Phone No. 706.

THE TWO SERVICES.

INFANTRY FACINGS.

Gradually the old facings are being restored to our infantry regiments, the latest to be favoured being the Border Regiment, which has been given the yellow facings formerly worn by the 34th Regiment and the Sherwood Foresters, who now wear the Lincoln green of the old 45th. It may be recalled that at the time of the reorganisation in 1881 a national system of facings was introduced for regiments other than Rifles and Royal regiments, the latter being allowed to retain their blue. English and Welsh regiments were given white, Scottish regiments yellow, and Irish regiments green facings. No fewer than thirty-eight regiments for some time wore white, but since the scheme was introduced one regiment after another has been allowed to assume the old facings, until now there are only twenty regiments so distinguished. With a variety of facings it is certainly easier to distinguish regiments, and in addition it does much to foster "esprit de corps."

BULLETS FOR ATTACKING AIRSHIP.

Trials have lately been carried out at Neumannswald, in Germany, with Major Lenz's incendiary rifle bullets for attacking airships. The Lenz bullet is a steel tube containing a compressed mass of composition, which is ignited by a sensitive cap and blown out of the tube when the bullet pierces the envelope of a dirgible. The results obtained were remarkable, as the inventor succeeded in setting fire to a small balloon at every shot. The bullet was fired from the old-patten German rifle, of ·433 calibre, and it seems doubtful whether it can be adapted to a modern small-bore rifle. It is, therefore, considered that the bullet, if adopted, will be issued only to the men of airships and aeroplane sections, and to the detachments of balloon guns, who will be armed with Mauser rifles of the present service pattern, but with the barrels bored out to take the Lenz bullet.

"A SHOW SHIP."

The manner in which the battle-cruiser Queen Mary is being hustled through her steam and gun trials suggests that after all the battleship Centurion may not hold pride of place as the latest completed unit of the Dreadnought type in the assembly which His Majesty the King will see during the summer months. The accelerating of the Queen Mary's programme of trials will, if all goes well, advance her a fortnight as compared with the original dates, and provided the personnel is available, there is nothing to prevent her completion in time for the manœuvres. The Queen Mary en route from the builders' yard on the Tyne to Devonport attained a speed of 26 knots without, as her engineers say, being pushed for all she is worth, and there will be great disappointment if a mean speed of over 30 knots is not realised on her full power trial next week. The Queen Mary will possess a two-fold interest as a "show ship" on joining the fleet, by reason of bearing an illustrious name and marking the penultimate stage in the short-lived history of the battle-cruiser type, which will close with the completion for sea of the Tiger.

AN UNREASONABLE DISTINCTION.

Approximately, there will be seventy large armoured ships in this year's manœuvres, ranging from the eighteen-year-old Majesties to the newly-completed Centurion, costing respectively one and two millions per ship. Including the seven completed battle-cruisers, the mobilised fleet will comprise twenty-three ships of the all-big-gun type. It was thought by some that the Majestics would not again figure in the annual manœuvres, and it is considered doubtful if they would be put upon a peace mobilising footing this year but for the absence of the King Edwards in the Mediterranean, pending a final and complete settlement of the Balkan trouble. In the circumstances, however, the Majestics will be used as a make-weight. Representatives of the Press will again be rigidly excluded from going afloat as the paying guests of the Admiralty, as they have been since 1906, and officers and men will be enjoined to maintain secrecy; at the same time, the inconsistency will be repeated of allowing correspondents, and even foreign Attaches, to witness the army manœuvres. Wherein is the difference between tactics and strategy at sea and tactical and strategical operations on land to justify the exclusion of correspondents from the former and their official recognition to be present at the latter?

THE PARDONED OFFICERS.

The release of Lieut. Brandon, R.N., Captain Trench, R.W.L.I., and Mr. Bertrand Stewart, of the West Kent Yeomanry, is an act of clemency on the part of the German Emperor for which all British officers will be grateful to his Majesty. It should be the means of helping on the already marked improvement in Anglo-German relations. Whatever may have been their views upon the sentences and methods of trial British officers will recognise and be sensible of the kindly intervention of the Kaiser in remitting a year and seven months of the detention period imposed upon the two sea officers, and two years and two months of that imposed upon Mr. Stewart. All three men speak favourably of their treatment in the fortresses, and from the brief statements made in the Press they would appear to have exhibited the same resigned and manly bearing during their detention that created such a favourable impression at the trials. Both Lieut. Brandon and Captain Trench have reported themselves to the Admiralty in the ordinary way, and it may be hoped that they will soon have the opportunity of making up in active employment for the three years' time lost to their careers during their absence in Germany. At the time of their arrest in August, 1910, Lieutenant Brandon was serving as a Naval Assistant in the Hydrographic Department, and Captain Trench had been granted facilities for studying the Danish language in Denmark. Their detention and its results should have, and no doubt has had, a salutary effect upon any officers whose professional zeal might lead them to transgress the laws regarding espionage, which as far as Germany is concerned are about to be made even more severe than formerly. It is even proposed in the new amendment to the 1893 law to penalise "careless" disclosures of military secrets, including the publication by newspapers of information held to be "secret." Some people will doubtless think a similar law is much needed on this side of the North Sea. It can hardly be said, however, that the kind of information obtainable by "spies" in this country has been of much, if any value.

AGE AND COMMAND.

The unprecedented number of flag officers who have retired this year has resulted in lowering the age of those now on the active list. In 1909 the ages of the ten junior rear-admirals varied from 49 to 55 years the average being 51 years. To-day the youngest is 42, and the seniors, in point of age, are 51, which means that, as compared with the 1909 list, there is a drop of seven years between the youngest, and of four years between the oldest rear-admirals, the average age of the last ten being 48.6 years. The juvenility of the officers now attaining flag rank is, however, not maintained in the higher grades owing to the rate of advancement having sensibly declined of late years. In proof of this it may be pointed out that, whereas the first seven officers on the vice-admirals' list to-day were promoted to that rank with less than 4½ years' service as rear-admirals, the twelve senior rear-admirals on the list to-day attained flag rank in 1608, and with the possible exception of the first two they will remain in that grade for upwards of five years.

NEW BATTLESHIPS FOR FRANCE.

In the four battleships to be laid down this year in France, viz., the Normandie, Flandre, Languidoc, add Gascoigne, our neighbours appear to have swung round to the general opinion among naval nations that the development of broadside fire is the greatest essential of the times Hitherto there has been a large number of French officers who have contended that it is still possible to break the line, as Nelson did, and French warships have been provided with a heavy bow and stern fire with that end in view. The placing of the turrets of the above-named ships on the centre line, so that all the guns can be concentrated on either broadside, is a departure from their previous principles, and in accordance with general acceptance. The Normandie class are to carry an armament of twelve 13.5in. guns for primary work, and these are to be mounted in four quadruple turrets, on turret being placed for-ward, one amidships, and the other in the after part of the vessel. The broadside will thus be two guns heavier than our own super-Dreadnoughts, but in case of an accident to either turret the captain will at one stroke be robbed of one-third of his long-range fighting power. The ships will, however, carry as many at 24 guns of 5.5in. calibre, which will make them very formidable opponents if in-fighting should take place. They will have an advantage, also, in that their twelve guns, turrets and mountings will weigh no more than the ten guns in five turrets of the Bretagne class, as the Normandies are 2,000 tons larger and will thus be able to carry more armour ammunition, and fuel than their predecessors, while throwing a much heavier broadside. Their advent into the fighting line will be watched with sympathetic interest in this country.

AUSTRALIA AND EMPIRE DEFENCE.

The launch of the first submarine of the "A E" type at Messrs. Vicker's Yard is another interesting event in the history of the young Australian Navy. That the commonwealth authorities should have included submarines at all in their initial Fleet Unit is significant. It may be taken as a recognition of the confidence placed in the type, as far as its latest developments are concerned, for offensive purposes. The submarine as a daylight destroyer is an essential adjunct to any modern squadron, while its sea-keeping qualities and radius of action have greatly increased in the last few years. Another submarine is building by Messrs. Vickers, and a third which is included in the list of vessels in the first Fleet Unit may possibly be built in the Federal Government dockyard at Cockatoo Island, where important and extensive alterations intended to make the establishment a fully-equipped and efficient arsenal for the Australian Navy are now in progress. The yard formerly had only two small building slips; one of them has been lengthened to 500ft., and two new 300-ft. slips have been added, while another slip for a battle cruiser is projected. The additions to the shipbuilding plant include a new foundry and smiths' shops, joiners' shops, boiler and turbine shops, and a brass foundry, and some of the machinery of use in them is being manufactured in the dockyard. These developments go to show that, as Mr. Pearce, the Defence Minister, said in a message to the "Times" on Empire Day, the problem of defence is being grappled with in deadly earnest in Australia, and that the commonwealth "has set out to reach and ideal of self-reliance.' Seeing that a cruiser and three destroyers are already being built at Sidney, the Naval Board has certainly gone some way towards the attainment of this ideal as far as shipbuilding material is concerned, while Mr. Pearce also states that recruiting has been entirely seccessful, 2,000 recruits having been obtained in less than two years.

THE VALUE OF WIRELESS.

The strenuous struggle over the Marconi wireless system has found echo in shipping circles, where complaint is being made that the horse is starving while the grass is growing. Compulsory wireless outfits in passenger liners and passenger cargo-boats will never be popular while the All-Red wireless girdle round the Empire remains as far distant as it is at present. From the naval point of view, also, the dealy is deplorable; for the intense isolation of sea life, when once the point of departure had been taken from a coast light or headland, has been greatly relieved by the introduction of "wireless," and would still be appreciably modified if the operators could chatter to friendly stations in the wireless girdle and find out how the world was wagging to date, while their ships were anchored in the isolated harbours and anchorages of the world. But not idle gossip alone would pass through such channels, but important State messages reporting matters of urgent import, and transmitting orders of how they should be dealt with on the spot. In respect to merchant ships, loss of life and property can often be prevented if prompt aid be rendered; and to be able to obtain this aid from passing ships by means of wireless messages, would be easier if a feeble ship's installation could call in the aid of a more powerful apparatus in an All-Red line.

LIBEL ACTION AGAINST BEN TILLETT.

The libel action brought by Mr. George Balfour against Mr. Ben Tillett and the proprietors of the "Daily Record," Glasgow, was concluded recently.

When the hearing was resumed it was announced that the parties had arrived at a friendly settlement, the proprietors of the "Daily Record" having agreed to pay £1,000 damages.

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Keyless Lever Watch.
GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.
18" Medium Size.
IN OPEN FACE CASE.

NICKEL SILVER Case ..... Rs. 14
FINE SILVER Case, with metal inner dome ..... „ 20

16" Small Size.

	Open face.	Hunting.	Half hunting.
NICKEL SILVER Case.....	Rs. 14	Rs. 16-8	Rs. 19
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CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER

is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

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